



GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA

PATRĀGĀRA VĀRTHA

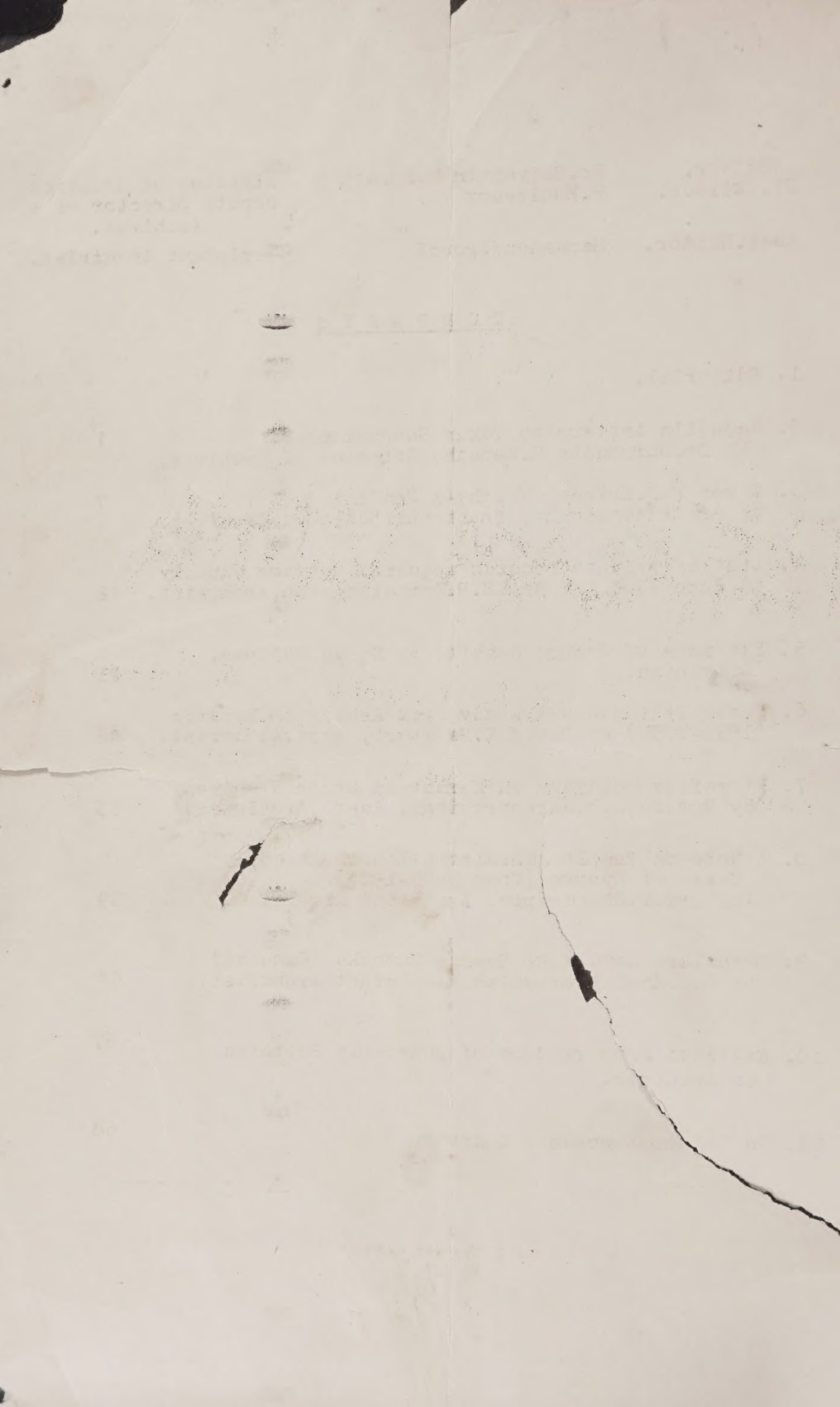
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VOLUME 1

JANUARY TO JUNE 1985

NOB. 2 & 3

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University of Bombay

KANNADA



DEPARTMENT

Donated By

PATRAGARA VARTHA

Quarterly Bulletin of the Karnataka State Archives

VOLUME 1

JANUARY TO JUNE 1983

NOS. 2 & 3

EDITORIAL

This is the combined issue of the Patragara Varta - Nos. one and two for the years 1983. Due to delay being caused in printing, it is decided to have the issues cyclostyled.

The Karnataka State Archives is taking steady steps with a view to make itself more useful to research scholars. The microfilm unit is active, copying thousands and thousands of pages of rare material including old newspaper files. The microfilm processor, which was lying idle, has been installed and commissioned by providing a specially designed dark room. A new plain paper copier which can take records and material in any colour - but copy only in black and white - has been acquired and installed.

The sources from which the State Archives has acquired private papers has exceeded one hundred. Photo-copies of 2009 French records on Franco-Mysore relations have been acquired and they are being translated. Six rolls of microfilms on Dupleix's correspondence in the custody of Dr. Hataalkar, noted historian from Bombay have been acquired with the help of Sri. Y. M. Ghorpade noted industrialist and former minister of Karnataka.

The most notable acquisition is the Mysore Palace Records. These several truck loads of records, housed in the premises of the Gayatri Temple in the palace complex of Mysore are on palace lands (organised taluk-wise), on palace administration and establishment, accounts of the palace including the expenditure on dasara and other ceremonies, temple grants, and a large number of other issues. They require to be sorted out and listed and it is a herculean task. It is proposed to open an office at Mysore itself to organise this huge collection. The new office can help collect private records in Mysore Division and cater to the needs of reserchers from the Mysore University. Nearly 100 files and 30 portfolios of newspaper cuttings from this collection have been brought to Bangalore. The files contain the correspondence the Maharaja had with the dewans, residents, private citizens, etc., for a period between 1900 to 1950. The newspaper cuttings contain information on Mysore State, had from newspapers from England and France and leading Indian newspapers. This new acquisition is the most sought after source by the research scholars visiting the State Archives in recent months. A letter by one such scholar published elsewhere speaks of their value.

I have pleasure in informing that I have been appointed by the Central Government a member of the standing committee of the Indian Historical Records Commission. This is, I believe, only in recognition of the record of good work turned out by this department.

20.8.1983

Dr.Suryanath U.Kamath

RAJAJI'S LETTERS TO TEKUR SUBRAHMANYAM

Dr.Suryanath U.Kamath

The late Sri.Tekur Subrahmanyam (1900-1975), advocate and freedom fighter from Bellary was an eminent Congress leader of Karnataka. The State Archives acquired his correspondence in October 1982. He had been the most notable freedom fighter from Bellary and had undergone imprisonment four times between 1930 and 1944. He was lodged in Bellary and Vellore jails in 1930-31 (till his release after Gandhi-Irvin Pact) and in 1932 he was again in Vellore Jail for one year. It was during these two early jail terms that he was in the company of Rajaji (C. Rajagopalachari) and the contacts that developed between the two made them close associates in all national ventures in later years. Tekur started a Kannada Weekly, Karnataka Kesari in 1931 and it continued only for a little more than one year (A good number of issues of this weekly have been microfilmed by the State Archives, having secured them from Sri.T.B.Keshava Rao of Bellary, who was editing it). Later, Tekur was elected to the Madras Legislature and was the Joint Secretary of the Congress Legislature Party when Rajaji was the Chief Minister. After Independence, Tekur was elected thrice from Bellary to Lok Sabha (1952, 1957 and 1962). Though speaking Telugu at home, Tekur stood firmly on the side of Karnataka in the Andhra-Karnataka border tangle. He was also the President of the Karnataka State Gandhi Smarak Nidhi. Of his over 200 letters that the State Archives acquired from Sri Tekur Krishna Murthy, his brother and Dr.T.Ramnath, his son, there are those from V.V.Giri, Rajaji, Gangadharrao Deshpande, R.S.Hukkerikar, Dr.Hardikar, K.R.Karanth and many other nationalist leaders from Andhra and Tamilnadu. (A few letter from Gandhiji and Nehru that were there could not be secured by us, but we hope to get them).

Of nearly a dozen letters from Rajaji, some are published here.

No.1) (dated 22-5-31) written from Tiruchengodu Gandhi Ashram makes a very interesting reading introducing us of Rajaji's keen eye in assessing men. It was perhaps a reply to Tekur's request for furnishing technical know-how for starting a khadi production unit. In the last para of the letter, Rajaji's

concern for care in utilising public money is clearly indicated.

No.2) is Rajaji's message for the newly started Karnataka Kesari, begun by the joint efforts of Tekur, T.B.Keshava Rao and V.M.Giri, another freedom fighter from Bellary.

No.3) is regarding the election results to Madras Legislature in which Beldone Bhimarao of Bellary had been elected by the majority of only one vote.

No.4) is typical of Rajaji and also of the spirit of Congressmen of those days. They never tolerated wastage of any kind and believed in utmost economy, even in the case of spending State funds.

No.5) indicates the scramble for power going on even in those days.

No.6 & 7) are regarding the Congress Legislature Party of Madras. Rajaji's differences with Gandhiji on the issues of Partition and Quit India Movement are too well known. The meeting indicated in the letter No.6 was one when (on April 23, 1942) a resolution was passed accepting the proposal for Pakistan and urging the restoration of Congress Ministry in Madras, which had resigned in 1939, together with those in other provinces. Letter No.7 clearly indicates Rajaji's intentions to give up the leadership of the Legislature Party at the proposed meeting. He did so as the letter suggests (and on April 30th, he had resigned from the Congress Working Committee too). "Only seven of his colleagues followed the ex-Premier into exile, and by overwhelming majorities the meeting rescinded the previous (of 23-4-42) pro-Pakistan resolution" and also supported the Allahabad A.I.C.C. resolution on Quit India which Rajaji had opposed, says Dr.Pattabhi in his History of Congress.

No.8) is written when Rajaji was the Governor of West Bengal. Apparently the "little minds" here he refer to are some Congressmen. but who they are is not clear. No.9 is Rajaji's reply to Tekur for his request to have him nominated to the Constituent Assembly. Rajaji ponders over whether Tekur can go as P.S. to V.V.Giri, the then High Commissioner of India in Ceylon. By the time India became free, many Congressmen

had already sacrificed everything of theirs. Tekur had lost his practice. Rajaji knew it. "I do not know what you are doing to make both ends meet", queries compassionate Rajaji from Delhi to his one-time trusted colleague.

Except the last, all other letters are typewritten.

Letter No.1 :

My dear Subramaniam,

Gandhi Ashram,
Tiruchengodu,
22-5-31

I am just now able to acknowledge your kind letter of the 25th April. It is really a source of happiness that friends like you recall our stay in prison. I think of you so often. I am glad that you are proceeding with Congress organisation work and that our advocate friends are helping you actively. Convey my best regards to Mr.Venkoba Rao and Mr.Seshagiri Rao.

I am writing to Mr.N.S.Varadachari to help you in regard to bleaching, dyeing and printing. Can you send a young man to Tirupur for three months training in bleaching dyeing and printing? That is the best way to do the business. It is not the right way to get some one from elsewhere to go to your place. It is neither cheap nor useful. If you send a young man suitably selected he will be a permanent addition to your resources and you can command his services on your own terms. But you must select one who is fit for the work. If you yield to pressure of friends you will always make a wrong selection. You must send one who is well educated and therefore able to absorb new ideas. He must also be one without inclination to desk work but who is actively inclined to manual work. He must be healthy and should not fall ill on account of difference of food or climate.

He must be of an amiable temperament so that he may learn things among strangers. That is to say he must be of an active and cheerful temperament. There are some people who have no hands and fingers. That is to say, they have no capacity to use them effectively. You can observe this if you ask a young man to move about furniture in a room. He will either try to break the furniture or spoil the walls or floors. He does not know^{how} to move a thing with ease. He always perspires in his task. Such men are no use for our work.

There is nothing more dangerous in selecting men for utilisation of public funds than accepting poverty and unemployment as a justifiable excuse for accepting a candidate.

Yours sincerely,

Sd/-

Letter No.2:

Gandhi Ashram
Tiruchengodu
12-11-31

My dear Subramaniam,

Your journal was born, if not actually, in spirit in the prison where our best men were incarcerated last year. May it have a life as glorious as Krishna who was also born in the prison.

The calm confidence and the humility and disinterestedness, that form the lesson of the Bhagavat Gita promises to be the inspiration of this journal. So long as this live inspiration is there, the journal is blessed by Krishna Himself.

Yours sincerely,
Sd/-

Letter No.3 :

49, Bazlullah Road,
Tyagarayanagar,
Madras, 24th Feb. 1937.

My dear Subramanyam,

I am glad to read your kind letter, reporting good prospects for the Candidate. It is a single vote by which Mr.Bhima Rao has got through. But a miss is as good as a mile! Perhaps Mr.Bhima Rao's record is unique throughout India. Please give him by best respects. I am so glad he has come in.

Yours sincerely,
Sd/-

Letter No.4 :

Personal

BAZLULLAH ROAD
Thyagarayanagar,
Madras

My dear Subramaniam,

February 15th, 1939

During the Session, please get into touch with members of the Legislature and make a point of saving copies of the budget volumes and of appropriation of accounts reports and other printed books distributed to members. There will be many requests from outside the province which the Party Office can comply with, if you take away these books from members who do not use them and keep them in stock.

Sri.T.Subramaniam,
Asst.Secretary,
Legislature Congress Party,
Congress House, Madras.

Yours sincerely,
Sd/-

Letter No.5

48, Bazlullah Road,
Thyagarayanagar,
Madras
13th October, 41

My dear Subramaniam,

Thank you for your kind letter. I find that as many as 4 candidates among our friends have filed for Sri Ramamurthi's vacant berth, - Messrs. Veeraswami, Gomindachari, Ponniah and Subbaramireddi. I am afraid it is a very puzzling situation for Dr. Rajan. It is difficult to choose between Veeraswami and Subbarami Reddi.

I hope we shall be able to get an agreement between them too.

Yours sincerely,
Sd/-

Letter No.6:

Thyagarajanagar,
Madras
April 18, 1942

My dear Subrahmaniam,

I am calling for an urgent meeting of the Madras Legislature Congress Party at 2 p.m. on Thursday the 23rd inst., at the Hindi Prachar Sabha Buildings, Thyagarayanagar, so that I might consult the members of the Party and go with some kind of mandate to the A.I.C.C. meeting at Allahabad. I have had no time to ask you. I hope you will come before that to Madras.

Yours sincerely,
Sd/-

Letter No.7:

Thyagarayanagar,
Madras
June 16, 1942

My dear Subrahmaniam,

I propose that you should convene an ordinary meeting of the Party under rule 5 of the Party constitution to elect the Leader and other office bearers for the year. This may be fixed for July 10th at 2.00 p.m. at the Hindi Prachar Sabha Hall, Thyagarayanagar. I hope you have a list of members with you. Please send notice to everyone of the members of the legislature, both Council and Assembly omitting those who are dead. The business of the meeting may be stated to be:

"Election of Leader and other office bearers".

Yours sincerely,
Sd/-

....6.

Letter No.8:

Governor of West Bengal

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Darjeeling,
12th May, 1948.

My dear Tekur,

Your letter, dated 5th May 1948.

I wish you had not referred to "little minds". The "little" minds have grown "great" under my very eyes and that gives me and should give you also great pleasure.

My best wishes to you always.

Yours sincerely,
sd/-

Letter No.9:

1, Clive Road,
New Delhi

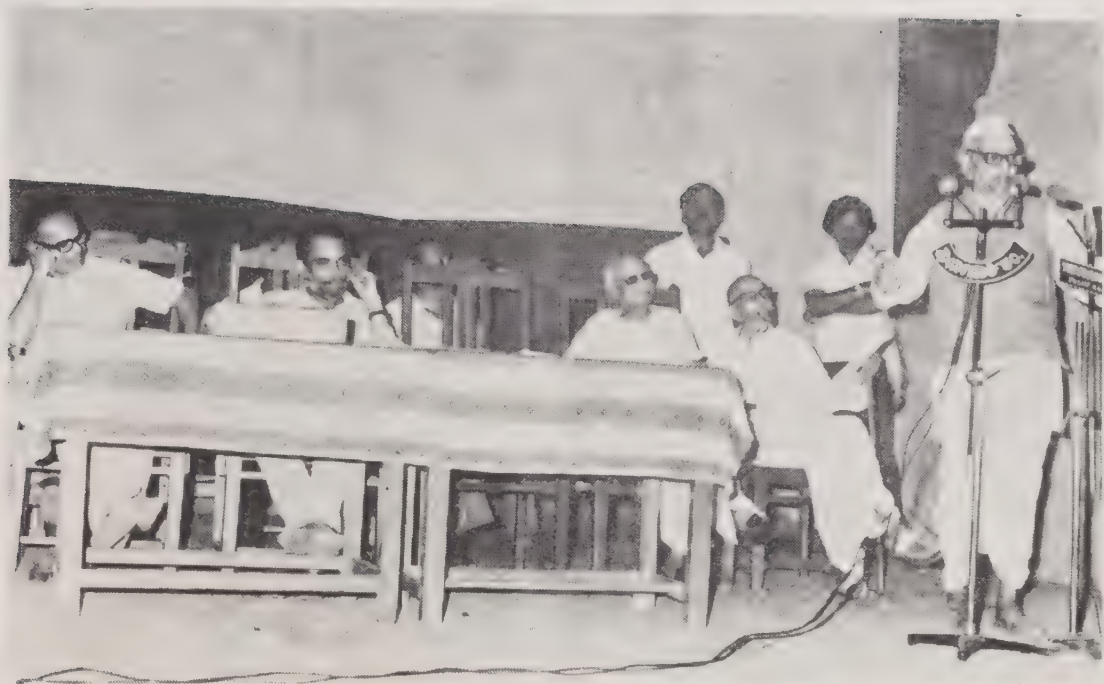
1-6-47

My dear Subramaniam,

I was glad to read your letter and the sentiments contained in it fully accord with my own appraisal of the situation from the moral point of view.

I do not think you need worry about the constituent assembly by elections. You will get nothing by being elected. I am sure you will get a chance for some more real service in the Madras province. Keep in touch with the Premier Mr.O.P. Ramaswami Reddiar. I do not know what you are doing to make both ends meet or whether you have left the ends to take care of themselves. You can do no better than see Mr.Giri and ask him whether he can take you as private secretary to Ceylon. You may show him this letter as my introduction and request to make use of you.

Yours sincerely,
sd/-



Sri D. P. Karmarkar, freedom fighter and former Central Minister addressing the audience while inaugurating the Archives Exhibition held at Ankola during the month of May 1983. Karnataka Chief Minister Sri Ramakrishna Hegde presided. Also seen in the picture are veteran leader Sri S. Nijalingappa and Sri S R. Bommai, Hon'ble Minister for Industries, Karnataka State.



The Director of Archives, Dr. Suryanath U. Kamath showing the exhibits of historical documents and photographs on freedom movement to the Chief Minister of Karnataka, Sri Ramakrishna Hegde at Ankola, Uttara Kannada District.

ಶ್ರೀಮತು ಕೆಂಪವೀರಪ್ಪ ಗುಡರು ಚಿರಂಜೀವಿ
ಹುಲಿಕಲ್ಲು ನಮ ಕೃಷ್ಣರಾಜ ಗುಡರಿಗೆ ಮಾಡುವ
ಆಶೀರ್ವಾದ ಅದಾಗಿ ಈ ಫಾಲ್ಗುಣ ಬ 10 ರ ವರಗೆ
ಶ್ರೀರಂಗಪಟ್ಟಣದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾವು ಕ್ಷೇಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಇದ್ದೇವೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿ
ಇರುವಂತ ಸಕಲರು ಸಹ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಕ್ಷೇಮಕ್ಕೆ ಬರಸಿ
ಕಳುಹಿಸುವುದು ತರುವಾಯ ನಮಗೆ ಸೋಮನಾಥನ
ವಿಲಾಸದಿಂದ ಈದುರ್ಧಶ ಬಂದು ಇರುವುದು ಸರಿಯಷ್ಟೆ
ಈಗ ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಹಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಬಹುತರ ಉಪದ್ರವವಾಗಿ ಇವೆ
ನಿರ್ವಾಹ ತೋರಲಿಲ್ಲ ನಮ್ಮ ವಂಶಕ್ಕೆ ಬಾಧ್ಯರು ನೀವೆ
ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಬೇರೆ ತೋರಲಿಲ್ಲ ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಬಳಿಗೆ
ನಮ್ಮ ಸೋಮನ ಕೈಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಪಟ್ಟದ
ಆಯುಧ ಲಿಖಿಸರ ಸಹ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿ ಇದ್ದೇವೆ
ನೀವು ಬುದ್ಧಿವಂತರಾಗಿ ಕಾಲಾನುಗುಣ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಇದ್ದು
ಕೊಂಡು ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಹಸ್ಥಿತಿ ವಿಚಾರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಆ
ತರುವಾಯ ಆಗತಕ್ಕ ಕೆಲಸಗಳನ್ನು ಆಗಮಾಡಿಸುವುದು
ಕಡಿಮೆ ವಿಚಾರ ವಾಲೆ ಮುಖಾಂತರ ಬರೆಯತಕ್ಕದ್ದು
ಅಲ್ಲವಲ್ಲ ಈ ಸೋಮನ ಬಾಯಿಮಾತಿನಿಂದ ಎಲ್ಲ
ವಿವರವು ತಿಳಿಯುತ್ತದೆ ಈ ವಿವರ ನಮ್ಮ ಮನಸಿಗೆ
ತರೋಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡಿಸುವುದು ನಿಮಗೆ ಆಪ್ತರಾದವರನ್ನು
ಇಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸುವುದು

ಕೆಪಯ್ಯ

ದಿವಂಗತ ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ಪುಟ್ಟಯ್ಯನವರ ಸಂಗ್ರಹದಲ್ಲಿನ
ಓಲೆಗರಿ — ಕೆಂಪೇಗೌಡರ ವಂಶದ ಕೊನೆಯ ಅರಸು
ಶ್ರೀರಂಗಪಟ್ಟಣದ ಬಂಧಿಖಾನೆಯಿಂದ ಬರೆದ ಓಲೆ
(18ನೆಯ ಶತಮಾನದ ಆರಂಭ) 'ಕೆಪಯ್ಯ' ಎಂದು
ರುಜು ಹಾಕಿದೆ.

Dewan P.N.KRISHNA MURTHI - A Profile.

***** *~*~*

R.Muniswamy,
Deputy Director of
Archives.

Krishna Murthi, Sir Purniah Narasing Rao, Dewan of Mysore, was born on August 12, 1849. He was the fourth direct descendent of Purnaiah. Educated in Bangalore, He obtained Bachelor of Law Degree from the Madras University. He had a distinguished career in the Civil Service of the State and finally rose to the position of Dewan. As Assistant Superintendent in Mysore (1870) and as a Judge of the Chief Court and Member of the Council of Regency after the death of Chamaraja Wodeyar, he had contributed significantly to the growth of Administration of Mysore and helped the State to achieve a fair and purposeful development.

Sir Krishna Murthi's contribution in the field of economic development in the State had acclaimed him a recognition that went a long way in the history of Mysore. He was one of the gifted Dewans of Mysore, guided the affairs of the State of Princely Mysore and fulfilled many aspects almost fairly well. He had an opportunity to gain considerable experience and expertise in the State Service as First Member of Council or Jahgirdar of Yelandur and understood the problems in their entirety. This enabled him for pragmatic approach to State's administration.

After the Dewanship of Rajyadhurandhara Sir Kumarapuram Sheshadri Iyer, Sir P.N.Krishna Murthi, owing to his loyalty, ability and judgement, succeeded to the Dewanship and took over the charge on 18th March, 1901, and continued till 30th June, 1906. His period saw the historic function of the Great Durbar held in Delhi on 1st January 1903.

In connection with the Coronation Ceremony of His Majesty the King Emperor, the Knighthood of the most eminent order of Indian Empire (K.C.I.E.) was conferred on him in recognition of Service to the State.

Sir P.N.Krishna Murthi introduced several measures to tone up the administration. Economic situation was under the grip of sluggish domination. He thrived hard earnestly to uphold the fame and name of the Princely State of Mysore. He had introduced many innovations in field of administration on the lines of Rajyadhurandhara Sir Sheshadri Iyer. Sir P.N.Krishna Murthi had paid a glowing tribute to the services rendered by his predecessors to Mysore. In lieu of the Council of Regency the old Dewans Council was reviewed. (Consultative Council) comprising the Dewan and two members with the Dewan as Ex-Officio President of the Council. The Committee functioned as an advisory body to His Highness in all important matters. All the Secretaries of the Departments were brought direct under the control of Dewan. The responsibilities of other members were defined and they were enjoined to share with the Dewan, as the ~~Head of the Administration~~ ^{Head of} of the State. There was a feeling that the old Council had not assumed that position as a corporate body in the administration that was expected to be more expeditious in the affairs of the State. In other words, a modification in the method of quick disposal of administrative matters was proposed.

Sir P.N.Krishna Murthi had efficient control over the Revenue administration too, which was brought under the control of a centralised authority in matters as contemplated in the Mysore Land Revenue Code such as claims to all hereditary offices,

revenue settlements, boundaries fixation (Under Bombay Act I of 1865 or under Mysore Regulation IV of 1888) easement rights.etc

Sir P.N.Krishna Murthi had a keen aptitude for the industrialisation of the State. In 1902, he restored the Bethanangala Tank for supply of water and electricity to the mining areas in Kolar Gold Fields, which gave impetus to the K.G.F. mining industries, especially to the development of Mines and Geology. The Kolar Gold Fields, the deepest mines in the world, produces 98% pure gold. Now it is a nationalised mine of modern Karnataka.

It was during his Dewanship the Hydro-electric power came to be supplied to the Kolar Gold Fields. By this means, the Gold Mines earned profitable ore and made way for settlement with the John Taylor and Company, whereby the question of mining leases were satisfactorily settled in supersession of certain Mining Rules issued in 1898.

In 1902, several measures were introduced to set up important centres for the development and growth of industries, industrial and technical education in the Princely State of Mysore. The Industrial Training Institutes and Textile Schools established at Doddaballpur, Chikkanayakanahalli and Molakalmuru, helped to gain momentum to the advancement. The Wesleyan Mission has later appointed a European Superintendent to develop industrial school at Tumkur.

A significant change was introduced in April, 1904 to tone up the economic administration by re-organising the General and Revenue Departments on the model of Government of India departments of Revenue and Agriculture. Under this scheme, the Revenue and General Secretariat for the first time,

divided into five branches organised for the definite accomplishment of purpose in addition to a registry system. The Finance Department was merged with the Revenue and General Secretariat, prescribed certain standards of training to discharge multitudinous duties.

With the advent of industrialisation of Mysore, revenue interests were safe-guarded and various other improvements were effected. A uniform rate of one rupee per acre was, therefore, substituted in place of the assessment fixed by the settlement department.

The completion of Kolar Gold Fields water supply project, commenced in 1903, was a fillip to the second installation of Cauvery Power Project which helped the Gold Fields for rapid progress. A scheme for the electric lighting of the Bangalore City and the Civil and Military Station was launched and the supply of reserve power for industrial purpose was made from surplus power available after meeting the supply demand at the Gold Fields. Thus, Sir Kunarapuram Sheshadri Iyer's dream for generating Hydro-electric power came to be realised during the time of Sir P.N. Krishna Murthi.

In 1903, he had introduced certain changes in the realm of judicial administration by amending the Court Regulations especially the Penal and Criminal Procedures Codes. The Regulation was a muse to the history of Law which brought on par with the British-Indian Law. The Chief Court Regulations, Mysore Municipal and the Police Regulations were amended to bring about ameliorative changes in State's Administration. He took another step to promulgate the Co-operative Societies Regulations with a view to deriving economic benefit to all

classes of people, especially agriculturists and artisans. The Societies were authorised to supply raw materials, seeds, fertilisers, agricultural implements, etc.,

There was a contrary impression and conflict in the judicial administration of the State. Sir P. N. Krishna Murthy took bold steps to efface the racial discrimination as there was certain reluctance on the part of Government of India to acknowledge the qualifications of Indians. This is evident in the opinion of British Resident, Mr. J. B. Lyall who assured the Government of India by saying: "For few years to come, the Chief Justice should be an Englishman"

Sir P. N. Krishnamurthi was a pioneer to take up the beautification of Bangalore city and the electrification of Bangalore (Aug 1905). The City of Bangalore was the first city in India to be lighted by electricity. Sir John Hewett, Member of the Viceroy's Council, who was in charge of the Department of Commerce and Industry, complimented His Highness ' Government for "the far seeing intelligence and wisdom which have marked the administration of the Mysore State" for further development of natural resources. The establishment of a Tata Institute (in 1905) at Bangalore, popularly known as the Indian Institute of Science paved the way for industrialisation in the State. Almost at the fag end of his tenure in 1905, a significant change was made in the recruitment rules regarding higher branches of Civil Services and the system of holding competitive examinations.

Sir P. N. Krishna Murthi as Dewan held his high office in honour, left no stone unturned to make the Princely

State of Mysore as second to none. The role played by him in modernising Mysore would be of great importance that fills the lacuna in the History of Modern Karnataka.

LIST OF PRIVATE RECORDS ACQUIRED BETWEEN JANUARY TO
JUNE 1983.

S.R.HONNALINGAIAH,
ARCHIVIST.

Karnataka State Archives is not only a repository of non-current records of permanent value of the Government of Karnataka but also a State agency to survey, collect, acquire and preserve historical documents in the custody of religious institutions, palegar and princely families, business houses etc., ~~and~~ also ~~collects~~ ^{the} private papers of persons who have played a prominent role in the life of the community, whether it be political, economic or socio-cultural.

The Regional records Survey section of the Karnataka State Archives has surveyed and collected a large number of records in the past and the list of them have been published in the "Patragara Vartha" Vol-I, of October-December 1982. A list of private papers acquired from January 1983 has been given here for the information of the scholars and the public.

B. RAJAPPA,

1

2

3

43. Gen.Cariappa, Papers

Gen.K.M.Cariappa, (Re)
Roshnara, Mercara
Kodagu Dist.

-20-

a publication on Government orders and decisions. It, in a
away, served as a newspaper too, at a time when there
were not many newspapers.

LIST OF PRIVATE RECORDS ACQUIRED BETWEEN JANUARY TO
JUNE 1983.

S.R.HONNALINGAIAH.

4

5

6

-d)

1918-1982

Several
hundred
letters,
hundreds
of Magzi-
nes and
photos.

Depicts his career and
throws light on the
freedom struggle.

B. RAJAPPA,
LIBRARIAN.

EXTRACTS OF MYSORE GAZETTE

INTRODUCTION:

An attempt has been made to collect some of the important and interesting extracts of the Mysore Gazette from its first issue of 1866. The first issue of the Gazette dated 7.4.1866 issued as per Notification dated 12.2.1866, under the editorship of Col. L. Ricketts. The scope and the object of Mysore Gazette is to convey to the inhabitants of the province generally, through the medium of their own vernacular. The knowledge of all those administrative orders, changes and reforms, which at that time was confined to a small section of the community represented mainly by the Official classes. It was of great importance that the people of Mysore should have reliable information of all Government measures about what transpired in the revenue survey, Forest, Education or Public Works Departments to take intelligent interest and for the purpose of acquiring a better knowledge of their own rights and liabilities and of the motives that actuate the Government of Mysore in its administration of the country. Thus it became indispensable to have an automatic medium through which the state can communicate with the public. Initially, the Gazette did not remain only as a publication on Government orders and decisions. It, in a way, served as a newspaper too, at a time when there were not many newspapers.

(Ex-1.)

Some of the interesting publications in the Gazettee are on following subjects: Notices issued by the Municipal authorities of Bangalore regarding Dogs nuisance in the city. In one of the notifications individuals owning pet dogs were requested to have them muzzled or tied up. One anna for a dog and two annas for a bitch killed and brought to Sir Aumeens Caucherry was promised to be paid, as announced in the Gazettee.

(Ex-2)

As early in 1866 itself there are instances of protecting tenants' right. In no.2043 "The Secretary to the Government of the territories of H.H. the Raja of Mysore and for the affairs of the Coorg regarding the Administration of Mysore impresses that the commissioner does not consider that an Enamdar has power to oust a Buttai holder of many years standing, provided he has paid the former's share of the crop regularly, and not infringed any agreement between them i.e., the mere fact of payment being made in kind does not render the Ryots tenure less secure than that of the individual who pays kandayan." This clearly points out the Government's intension protecting tenancy rights.

(Ex-3)

As early in 1866 itself there was provision for Registration of instruments in Kannada. There was no bar for registration in that language.

Section XXIV of Registration Act XVI of 1864, which provides that "If any ^sinstrument tendered for Registration be in a ^glanguage which the Dy.Registrar does not understand, the Dy.Registrar shall refuse to Register the instrument and shall " refer the parties to the District Registrars. There is a peculiar case wherein an official Memorandum issued from Registrar General to the Dy.Registrar General of the District who knew English for having refused the instrument which was drawn up in English on the ground that ^{his} Register books were kept in Canarese.

(Ex-4)

The Commissioner of Mysore in a letter addressed to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department on 29.1.1863 (regarding Commencement of Revenue Survey in Mysore) opines that the best starting point for survey will be Harihar adjoining Dharwar as the Ryots of ~~that~~ Taluk who are intimately ^aacquainted with the prosperity of their fellow agriculturists on the other side of the Tungabhadra will hail the introduction of the Survey with delight.

(Ex-5)

The Sanskrit Text Society was established at London for the purpose of publishing important Sanskrit works of India under the patronage of His Royal Highness the prince of wales. His Royal Highness the "Dudumale" has kindly consented to ^{be} he president of the society.

(Ex-6)

A notification 1866 regarding a Canarese transla-

tion of the Criminal Rules of practice brought up to the end of 1865 and of the rulings of the High Court at Madras on the code of Civil procedure published by Government are seen in the Gazette.

(Ex-7)

On recommendation of the Superintendent of central Jail Bangalore the increase of 100% of the scale of subsistence allowance to Civil debtors has been notified. The subsistence Allowance was raised from 2 Annas to 4 Annas to natives and 4 to 8 Annas to Europeans.

(Ex-8)

Rise in prices and awarding relief to the Civil Establishment to offset this has been a continuous process. Here is a circular issued regarding grant of half a month's pay as a donation to the uneducated classes permanently attached to the Civil establishments at the headquarters of Districts having regard to the exceptionally high prices.

(Ex-9)

A circular was issued by Sir Thomas Munro with a view to prescribing the duties of executive civil officers in time of scarcity and threatened Famine of 1866. He has instructed them not to interfere with the selling prices of grain or to its free exportation in view of facilitating the subjects to get easily the grains required by them during the days of distress.

(Ex-10)

A Notification was issued instructing the Sub-

ordinate officials that the petitions, appeals, etc., should be translated into vernacular, before they could be dealt with by the taluk officials.

(Ex-11)

There is an instance where in a treatise on small pox written by W.C. Maclean modified and adopted for the native of India and translated from Hindustani into English and Telugu by J. Shorth to help the Indians to make them know correctly precautionary measures, published in the Gazette.

(Ex-12)

A notification was issued in respect of a new cattle feed cactus for the information of the ryots. It is assured that the use of cactus is non-dangerous as the Ryots were not aware of its use.

(Ex-13)

Ex. 1. The Mysore Gazette, Saturday 7th April 1866.

NOTIFICATION

-- 0 --

Under the authority of the Commissioner of Mysore, an official publication to be termed.

"THE MYSORE GAZETTE".

Will shortly be issued from the Mysore Government Press.

The scope and object of the Mysore Gazette will be to convey to the inhabitants of the Province generally, through the medium of their own vernacular,

all
a knowledge of ~~all~~ those administrative orders, changes, and reforms which at present, it is feared, is confined to a small section of the community, represented mainly by the official classes. It is of great importance that the people of Mysore should be reliably informed of all Government measures so as to enable them to take an intelligent interest in the same. In the Revenue, Survey, Forest, Educational, and public Works Departments much transpires which it is desirable that the subjects of the Government should be intimately acquainted with; if only for the purpose of acquiring a better knowledge of their own rights and liabilities, and of the motives that actuate the Government of Mysore in its administration of the country. Besides, in the Judicial department alone so many important and radical changes have been effected of late, that it becomes indispensable that there should be an authentic medium through which to communicate generally the more important reforms- and by contrasting these with the past state of things to acquire thereby that gradual and increasing conformity with existing Rules and Regulations, the neglect of which is calculated to entail not only serious embarrassment but even pecuniary loss.

The price^c of the Mysore Gazette will be 2 Rupees, per quarter, payable in advance, and will be forwarded free of postage for the first six months only.

Bangalore,
12th February 1866.

Sd/-
L. RICHETTE,
Editor, Mysore Gazette.

N.B. Applications for the Gazette can be made at this office of the Bangalore Court of Small ~~Cases~~.

(Ex-2) P.20

N O T I C E

Notice is hereby given that from Monday the 2nd April, to 31st July 1866, a reward of 2 Annas will be given for each Bitch, and 1 Anna for each Dog killed and brogght to the Sur-Ameen's Cutcherry.

Individuals desirous of preserving their Dogs are requested to have them muzzled or tied up.

BANGALORE,
Police Court,
21st March 1866,

C.A.BENSON,
Offg. Cant. Magistrate &
Supt. of Police.

(Ex-3) P.22.

1. MYSORE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

Bangalore, 10th April 1866.

General No. 6207.

Rev. No. 154

To.

The Superintendent of the
Nandidroog Division.

Sir,

In reply to your letter No. 4140 of the 6th Instant,
185
I am directed to state that the Commissioner does not consider that an Enamdar has power to oust a Buttai holder of many years standing, provided he has paid the former's share of the crop regularly, and has not infringed by any agreement between them, that is to say, the

mere fact of payment being made in kind does not render the Ryots' tenure less secure than that of the individual who pays Kandayam. While holding these views however, the Commissioner would under existing circumstances wish to abstain from laying down definitely any general rule, as he believes that the Enandars rather than the Ryots require protection.

2. The Commissioner does not think that the Enandar can be compelled to give Puttahs, though it would certainly be desirable that they should do so for a 5 years term, as in Government villages, and their property would thus become in consequence more valuable.

I have &c.

(Signed) T.G. CLARKE,
Acting Secretary.

Ex-3

P.23

No. 2043.

From Secretary to Government of India,

To

The Commissioner for the Government of the Territories of H.H. the Rajah of Mysore and for the Affairs of Coorg.

Dated, SIMLA, the 12th October 1865.

Extract-Para 4.

Your remarks on the various tenures of land in

Mysore are interesting. But His Excellency in Council is not disposed to insist on the proprietary right of Government in the soil of Mysore. The principle which His Excellency in Council would wish to see adopted is to recognise the occupiers of the land as the proprietors, with the view of giving them the greatest possible interest in the soil, and encouraging them to improve their condition, and the prosperity of the villages which they occupy. It is observed that you are fully aware of the importance which this point assumes, now that the settlement has been concluded for a term of five years, with the prospect of a future settlement for a considerably longer period. As occasion arises, His Excellency in Council will be prepared to receive any further representations you may have to make of this subject.

CIRCULAR NO.8.

(Ex-4)

P.79

MYSORE GAZETTE (1866)

OFFICIAL MEMORANDUM.

- - - - -

1. It having been brought to the notice of the Registrar General that the Deputy Registrar of a Talook who knows English, refused to register an instrument, which was drawn up in English, on the ground that his Register Books were kept in Canarese, the Registrar General begs that the District Registrar will be good

enough to intimate to all the Deputy Registrars under him that the only ground on which the Deputy Registrar can lawfully refuse to Register an Instrument presented within the limited time, is that which is mentioned in Section XXIV of Act XVI of 1864, which provides that "if any instrument tendered for Registration be in a language which the Deputy Registrar does not understand, the Deputy Registrar shall refuse to Register the instrument, and shall refer the parties to the District Registrar, &c."

2. It should also be intimated to the Deputy Registrars, that the provision ⁱⁿ Paragraph 3 of the Rules of Practice with respect to the Register Books of the District Registrars which are to be kept in English "that all copies of instruments shall be entered in the language of the instrument, and that any interlineations, alterations, erasures, or ^{alterations} in such instruments shall also be noted in the language of the instrument," is equally applicable to the Register Books of the Deputy Registrars, which as mentioned in para 4 of the said Rules, are to be kept in Canarese.

BANGALORE,
27th January, 1866.

(Signed) M. KRISHNIAH,
Registrar General.

No. 9. MY MORN'G GAZETTE (Ex- 5) P. 80.
12th May 1866

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

SURVEY.

"Extracts of letter from the Commissioner of Mysore "to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign "Department, Dated 29th January 1863."

With reference to your letter No. 515, dated the 11th September 1862 conveying the sanction of His Excellency, the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, to the cautious introduction of a Revenue Survey in Mysore, I have the honor to submit copy of a Memorandum drawn up by the Superintendent of the Southern Maharatta Survey, Major W.C. Anderson, whom, at my instance, the Bombay Government were good enough to direct to proceed to Bangalore to confer with me on the subject of the Survey.

2. My reason for addressing the Bombay Government in preference to that ^{of} Madras was, that the Survey carried out in the former Government was incontestably a success, proved by figures, and by the well known satisfaction of the Ryots, whereas that in Madras has not hitherto at any rate, exhibited so satisfactory a result.

4. I am decidedly of opinion that the best starting point will be Hurrihar which adjoins Dharmar. Not only will Major Anderson be able personally to superintend the proceedings of the Survey party while still in leading strings, and thus regulate and control every step, but the Ryots of that Talook who are intimately acquainted with the prosperity of their fellow agriculturists

sts on the other side of the Toombudra will hail the introduction of the Survey with delight. The support of the people will render nugatory any attempt on the part of Officials to throw obstacles in the way.

Although I should have been glad had it been possible that the Survey should be set on foot near Bangalore, the advantages of introducing it in a Talook where the people are already familiar with its working are so obvious, that I have no hesitation in recommending Hurrihur and the adjoining country as the most fitting ground to commence the experiment in.

8. The cost of the Survey in Bombay is about 2 annas an acre; but allowing a margin for the more difficult country to be surveyed in Mysore, Major Anderson estimates the average cost at 3 annas an acre. It is a well ascertained fact, that wherever the Bombay Survey has been carried out, the increased collections produced by an equalisation of rates, and the saleable value given to land, very soon extinguish the original expense.

(Ex-6)

THE SANSKRIT TEXT SOCIETY.

P.165.

Under the Patronage of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, a Sanskrit Text Society has recently been founded at 14, St. George's Square, Primrose Hill, N.W. London "for the purpose of publishing important Sanskrit Works belonging to the ancient and mediæval

literature of India"; and his Royal Highness the D^{ue}. d'Aumale has kindly consented to be its President.

The Sanskrit Text Society proposes to initiate in Europe a course similar to that so long and so successfully pursued by the Asiatic Society of Bengal; and it intends, by diffusing a knowledge of the great literary achievements of India, on a plan detailed in the Society's Regulations, to increase the interest of European Scholars in the works of the Hindu mind, and likewise that of the Hindus in the results of European investigations.

Amongst the works the publication of which it has already commenced, or is in the course of preparing, may be mentioned the Jaininiya-nyaya-mala-vistara of Madhava, the Mah^abhashya with its two Commentaries, the Kasika-vritti, the Sankhya-sutras with the Commentary of Aniruddha, and the yoga sutras with the Commentary of Vyasa; and it is also intended as soon as the funds of the Society will allow, to add translations to the editions of texts.

The Sanskrit Text Society thus hopes to be able to promote a work of great public utility; and the social and scientific position of its founders, among whom are included some of the highest and most distinguished officers of the Indian Government, will leave no doubt as to the energy and discretion with which the Society will endeavour to attain its objects.

Constructions of the Madras High Court upon the Principal questions which arose during the year 1865, in connection with the Indian Penal Code, and the Code of Civil and Criminal Procedure.

PENAL CODE.

Section 179.

Nature of the Question: A defendant was sentenced to imprisonment under the Section for declaring himself unable to answer a question asked by the Deputy Magistrate in the exercise of his legal powers.

Opinion of the Lower Court: The sentence is illegal, on the grounds that the preliminary step ordered by Section 192 of the Procedure Code had not been observed, and that, under Section 163 of the Procedure Code, the Magistrate was only authorized to sentence to imprisonment in default of payment of a fine.

Ruling of the High Court:- It is clear from the statements of the grounds of conviction, that the defendant did not refuse to answer the Magistrate's question, but merely said that he did not know, and the Proceedings of the Deputy Magistrate should therefore be annulled.

Sections 193 and 409.

Ruling of the High Court:- Under these and other Sections similarly worded, the Court is bound to

pass a sentence of imprisonment before inflicting a fine. A sentence of fine alone is illegal.

Section 390.

Opinion of the Lower Court:- A thief finding himself observed, abandoned his booty and ran away, throwing stones at the owner, apparently to deter him from continuing his pursuit. The Session Judge convicted him of robbery.

Ruling of the High Court: In this case there was no robbery. The use of violence will not convert the offence of theft into robbery, unless the violence be committed for one of the ends specified in section 390 of the Penal Code viz., in order to the committing of the theft, or in committing the theft, or in carrying away or attempting to carry away property obtaining by theft.

Section 457.

Nature of the question:- Two prisoners were convicted in two cases of having committed house-breaking by breaking into a granary, which in one case is described as a vessel constructed of straw for the custody of grain, and built up in the backyard of the house, and in the other as in the middle of a yard which was surrounded on three sides by portions of the houses and on the other by a wall.

Opinion of the Lower Court: In both cases the granaries are large detached circular receptacles for grain constructed of straw, with an opening at the top and

situated in a back yard.

Ruling of the High Court:- The conviction of house breacking upon these facts is incorrect. The offence really committed is the dishonest breaking open of a closed receptacle containing property (Sec.461)

Section 506.

Nature of the Question:- A prisoner was convicted by a Deputy Magistrate and fined under this Section, for criminal intimidation, in having made use of threatening expressions to neighbours with regard to the Prosecutor.

Opinion of the Lower Court:- The conviction is illegal, because the threat was not addressed to the Prosecutor direct, or calculated to alarm him.

Ruling of the High Court:- It is quite open to the Deputy Magistrate to find that the threat, though addressed to the neighbours, was intended to reach the prosecutor as the party threatened, that mode of threatening being even more calculated to cause alarm than the addressing of the threat to the person himself.

(Ex-3)

READY FOR SALE

P.282.

A Concise Translation of the Criminal Rules of practice brought up to the end of 1865, and of the Rulings of the High Court at Madras on the Code of

Civil Procedure as contained in the Tabular Statements for 1862-64, published by Government.

Price one Rupee exclusive of Postage.

Apply to U.Babu Row, Accountant, Collector's Office, Mangalore.

Mysore Gazette, Saturday July 21, 1866.

(Ex-9)

JUDICIAL.

- - - -

Circular No.14.

Mysore Judl.,Comr's Office,
Dated Bangalore, 14th July 1866.

To

The Superintendent of Divisions.

Sir,

The Superintendent of the Central Jail having recommended that the scale of subsistence allowance to Civil Debtors should be increased as a temporary measure during the present season of scarcity, and the Commissioner having been pleased on a reference from this Office, to sanction the same being raised by 50 percent, I have the honor to communicate the same for your information and guidance, and to request you will have the goodness to issue the necessary instructions to all the Civil Courts of your Division with a view to the present scale of diet allowance to the above class of Prisoners being raised from 2 to 4 annas per day for Natives and from 4 to 8 annas for Europeans.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C.B. SAUNDERS,
Judicial Commissioner.

Constructions of the Madras High Court upon the principal questions which arose during the year 1865, in connection with the Indian Penal Code, and the Code of Civil and Criminal Procedure.

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE.

Section 403.

Nature of the Question:- Whether an appeal can be admitted against a sentence of whipping under Act VI of 1861.

Ruling of the High Court-The right of appeal in a Criminal case is wholly unaffected by the provisions of Act VI of 1861. It is governed solely by Section 408 et seq of the Code of Criminal Procedure. As the accused in the present case have been convicted, and the sentence does not fall under the exceptional Section 411, an appeal lies under the general provision contained in Section 409.

Section 409

Opinion of the Lower Court- A Session Judge refused to hear an appeal from certain prisoners, on the sole ground that he had no jurisdiction to hear appeals from sentences under the Merchant Seamen's Act I of 1859.

Ruling of the High Court-Section 21 of the Criminal Procedure Code gives jurisdiction to all the tribunals mentioned to investigate all cases within the powers of punishment given by this Code,

whether the offence is made punishable by the Code or by some special or local law, and Sec. 409 gives a right of appeal to the court of session from such conviction. It seems, therefore, clear that the Session Court has jurisdiction to entertain such appeals.

Section 411.

Nature of the Question:- Whether an appeal lies against a sentence awarding one month's imprisonment and 50 Rupees fine.

Opinion of the Lower Court:- An appeal ought to be allowed if the two punishments together go beyond either a month's imprisonment or a fine of Rs. 50.

Ruling of the High Court:- This Section merely denies an appeal where there is a sentence of not more than one month's imprisonment, or a sentence to a fine not exceeding 50 Rs. Where there is a sentence of a fine and imprisonment, an appeal unquestionably lies.

Section 3.

Ruling of the High Court:- When a defendant appears either in person or by Pleader, the mere circumstance that no written statement is put in on behalf of defendant does not warrant the trial of the suit *ex parte*.

CIRCULARS

General No. 1479. } 1866-67.

Financial No. 1.

MYSORE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,

BANGALORE, 10th July 1866.

To .

The Judicial Commissioner.

Director of Public Instruction.

Deputy Inspector General Medical Department

Superintendents of Divisions.

Deputy Accountant General.

Conservator of Forest.

Superintendent of the Government Press.

Anchay and Feryad Buckshee.

Head Sheristadar Commissioners Dufter.

Sir,

I am directed to inform you that having regard to the exceptionally high prices of the necessaries of life prevailing at the present time, the Commissioner has been pleased to sanction the grant of half a month's pay as a donation to all servants belonging to the uneducated classes permanently attached to Civil Establishments at the Head Quarters of Districts.

Mysore Gazette, Bangalore, Saturday, 11th
August 1866.

REVENUE

(Ex-11)

General No. 2000. }
Revenue No. 13. } 1866-67.

MY SORE COMR'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, 3rd August 1866.

CIRCULAR

To

The Superintendents of (Nundidroog.
(Ashtagram &
(Nugur Divisions and
(Coorg.

Sir,

1. In transmitting to you the enclosed copy of the circular instructions issued in 1822, by the Government of Sir Thomas Munro, with a view to prescribing the duties of Executive Civil Officers in times of ~~Scar-~~city and threatened famine, I am directed by the Commissioner to observe that in the analogous circumstances which now exist, it is his urgent desire that no interference should be ~~exercised~~ exercised by any officer holding executive authority in ~~that~~ province, with respect either to the selling prices of grain or to its **free** exportation. The necessary effect of such interference, he remarks, is to set aside arbitrarily all arrangements entered into between grain dealers and the ryots, and it is difficult to re foresee the consequences which may arise from such measures,

2. The Commissioner desires that these instructions may be communicated in an explicit manner to any officer, whether European or Native, subordinate to you, whose proceedings or in views in this matter, may be known by you to have differed from them, and that you will enjoin upon them the absolute necessity of conforming strictly to the directions which have now been laid down for their guidance.

I have &c.,
(Signed) T.G. CLARKE,

For Secretary.

(Ex-12)

General

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified for general information that, with the view of obviating the inconvenience and labour entailed upon the Divisional and District Officers, by the present practice of addressing Petitions, appeals, &c, in English, which required to be translated into the vernacular, before they can be dealt with by the Talook officials, all such documents should invariably be written in the Native language of the parties by whom they are presented, accompanied by (if desired) by a counter part in English. Petitions &c. not presented conformably to the above instructions,

will be liable to summary rejection.

"By Order"

T.G.CLARKE,
For Secretary.

MYBOM COMER'S OFFICE.
Bangalore, 8th August 1866.

(Ex-13.)

The Mysore Gazette P.462.

A TREATISE ON THE SMALL POX.

By W.C.Macleod, Esq., M.D. Residency Surgeon, Hyderabad
1849.

Modified and adapted for the natives of India,
and translated from Hindustanee into English and
Telooogo, by J.Shortt. Esq., M.D. Member and Licenti-
ate of Midwifery of the Royal College of Surgeons,
London, Assistant Surgeon, Madras Army.

SMALL POX

1.. The great prevalence of the disease small pox
in all the country of India, and the loss of life in
every country, to the young and old of every age
and nation, from this destructive disease, makes
me anxious to write and proclaim to all, a short
narrative of the past history, symptoms and pro-
gress of the disease.

2. My desire is that the above named disease, should be exterminated, or be removed from this country if possible.
3. This is a wonderful disease, I shall now describe its symptoms. As a rule it is communicable from one person to another, and attacks a person but once in his life. It sets in with fever, and at a certain time, small burning pimples their appearance, and these frequently spread over the whole body.
4. These pimples have remarkable peculiarities. Small-pox, measles, and plague, these three diseases have an affinity, more or less, to each other.
5. These diseases are capable of propagation from one to another. To take the disease, it is not necessary a healthy individual should touch the person attacked with small pox, or the matter, filth, &c., because it is sufficient to touch the clothes or breathe the air.
6. It is impossible to explain how small pox originated, but it is sufficient to know, that this disease is propagated with certainty from one to another; there is no other cause besides this.
7. Small pox is such a disease that no other can ^{assent it} ~~assent it~~, the appearance and symptoms of this disease are so fearful that men always dread it. The physicians of every country have fully observed its symptoms, for, when it is severe, the whole body is covered with small pimples.

8. Query-If the matter of that pimple be taken on the point of a lancet, and applied to the skin of a person who never had intercourse with such a patient what will happen?

9. Answer-For a short time nothing can be seen outwardly, after ^{that} fever comes on, and numerous small pimples make their appearance; these gradually ripen into pustules similar to the pustule from which the matter was originally taken.

10. When a person in health remains in the house of one suffering from small pox for a certain time, and inhales the bad air that issues from his body, he will also be attacked in the same way.

11. In this place there are four things deserving observation.

1st. The reception of the poison of this disease into the system.

2nd. For a short time swellings of the body is produced.

3rd. The disease breaks out with the nature and symptoms similar to the first patient.

4th. Above all, the very great increase of the poisonous matter is wonderful.

12. From the birth of Christ up to 800 years, that disease was not known in Europe, because the ancient physicians

of Greece and Rome have well observed and explained diseases, but they have written nothing about small pox.

(Ex-14.)

Mysore Gazette

P.455

NEW FOOD FOR CATTLE.

1. The cattle which ~~are~~ now dying of starvation can be preserved and fattened on cactus leaves.
2. The leaves should be first cut off the tree, the clumps of thorns should be cut out of the leaves with their roots, and when the thorns have been thus thoroughly removed, the leaves should be sliced up as thin as fingers, and placed before the cattle in baskets.
3. At first they will utterly refuse to eat this food, because it is new to them, but if they are hungry they will eat just a little, and then get accustomed to it, eat it freely, and afterwards relish it, and get fat and strong upon it. Ryots should, therefore, persevere in daily giving this food till their cattle eat it freely.
4. The Ryots need not be afraid of any after evil effects from the free use of this new provender for the Sub.Collector's cows and bullocks are daily fed upon it,

and one calf at Dharmapury has been eating it for more than three months.

5. If the thorns are not all carefully removed they may stick in the cow's throat, and choke it, but if they are all cut out there is no other cause for fear.

6. Any sort of cactus will do.

7. It is good for goats, ponies and all cattle.

"South Canara Gazette."

COORG PRETENDERS-A STUDY FROM ASHTAGRAM RECORDS(1835-37).

J.V.GAYATHRI.

ASST. ARCHIVIST.

The Ashtagram Division records housed in the Karnataka State Archives form one of the valuable sources of information for the study of the British Commissioner's rule. These manuscripts beginning from 1834-1881 throw light on the administration of the period.

Among these records, there are a few that give some authentic information about the conspiracy in Kodagu (Coorg) which took place between 1835-37, under the leadership of jungums Aparamparaswamy, Kalyanaswamy and Puttabasappa. These persons in the disguise of jungums played prominent role in raising men to subvert the British power in Kodagu. The attempts of Aparampara and his follower Kalyanaswamy failed due to the support of Dewan Ponnappa and others to the British Government, who is known to have assisted the British in apprehending them. Aparamparaswamy was apprehended in July 1835 and sent as a political prisoner to Trichinopoly and later he died at Seringpatam in 1869; Kalyanaswamy was captured by the people of Capt. Le Hardy, Superintendent of Kodagu in January 1837 and executed at Mysore on 10th August 1837.

The Ashtagram records of the period between 1835-1837 comprising the correspondence letters of F. Chalmers, Superintendent of Ashtagram Division, Captain

Le Hardy, Superintendent of Kodagu and A. Clarke, Offg. Secretary to Sir Mark Cubbon corroborates other sources of information in tracing some facts connected with these persons. Most of these letters pertaining to the detention and deposition of the followers of Aparampara and Kalyanaswamy are interesting. The statements of Lingah alias Lingay gowdah alias Boray gowdah, Bearer Duffadar Chemboo, Mootec, sister of Linga and Soobba provide sufficient information connected with the raising of men for the alleged plot.

Examination of Yelwal Lingay gowdah alias Boray gowdah, companion of Aparampara taken at Mangalore before M. Lewin, Magistrate of Canara on 17th and 21st October 1837 reveals that before the hostilities commenced between the Kodagu Rajah and the company both Lingay gowdah and Aparampara visited a village by name Kooja-gode by the side of Subramanya and stayed there for three months in the house of Appiah Gowdah. People of that locality visited Aparampara with presents and the latter continued to tell them that after seven months the whole of the country will fall under his dominion, that he would remit to them two years assessment, and that they must assist him. According to his statement during the time of the Ex-Rajah 'Aparamparaswamy came to Mangalore on a white horse, his face full of pock marks, he had a beard and mustachous, had a plait of hair on head; he is fair complexioned man and of middle size, aged about 45 years and of handsome features.

He knew how to write canarese, since he was in the habit of receiving letters; when he went to Morkerra two of the Hyderabad men had visited him and during the time he was at Mullappah Gowdah's house.'

Letter dated 29th June 1835 from A. Clarke, Offg. Secretary written to the Superintendent, Ashtagram mentions about the proclamation said to have been promulgated by the person styling himself 'Rajah Veerasunta Aparamparaswamy'. In another letter dated 20th July 1835 the Superintendent of Ashtagram reports to the Offg. Secretary 'the arrival of the killedar of Bailoor and handing over (on 19th July) Jungum Rajah Veera Vasanta Aparamparaswamy and four others to the officer commanding 19th Regiment at French Rocks'. Reference is also found in these letters about the detention and release of Veerabhadra (when he was in Mysore jail) a native of Hyderabad mentioned as the Dewan of Aparampara. The deposition of Lingah, taken on 12th Dec. 1836 reveals that the jungum known by the name of Kalyanaswamy or Veeraj Wodeyar, appears to be the same as Veerabhadra, the associate of the jungum Aparamparaswamy, confined at Mysore, and then at Trichinopoly.

In the letter of F. Chalmers dated 12th December 1836 to the principal collector and Magistrate of Canara, mention is made of the description in Kannada of a jungum Kalyanaswamy alias Veerabhadriah who is supposed to have proceeded to Dharmasthala Mutt.

The letter dated 20th January 1837 from F.Chalmers to A. Clarke, Secretary to the Commissioner contains certain reports about the capture of the jungum Kalyanaswamy at Bailoor in the Malbar district and his forwardal to ~~Fraserpett~~. There are also letters of the Ashtagram Superintendent conveying about the forwardal of Kalyanaswamy to Mysore via Mercara and then to Bangalore under charge of a guard of 36th Regiment and distribution of a reward of 200 rupees among the killedar cutwall of Periapatam along with the party of candachar who took part in his apprehension. Among these documents, mention may be made of a letter dated 10th August 1837 from Ashtagram Superintendent which refers to "the crime and sentence of the jungum Kalyanaswamy published by beat of tom tom through out the town of Mysore on 9th August and the sentence of death carried into effect about nine o' clock on the morning of 10th August 1837 on the open ground in front of the old Agarharam, the prisoner having been brought in an open cart down the principal street of the pettah from the place of his confinement to the place of his execution."

There is a lone letter of A.Clarke dated 15th July 1837 written to the Superintendent of Ashtagram where in reference is found about the forwardal to the Ashtagram talooks a proclamation notifying the execution at Mangalore of Puttabasappa, the Coorg pretender.

Letter from J.D.Stokes, Resident of Mysore dated 2nd December 1836 to F.Chalmers has reference to the communi-

cation received to him from His Highness the Rajah of Mysore of an agent on the part of ponnappa, the Dewan of Kodagu having been for sometime past at Mysore, with a view to entertaining armed men, to subvert the authority of the British Government in Kodagu. But the fact that captain Le Hardy, Superintendent of Kodagu had placed great confidence in Dewan Ponnappa is evident in his letter dated 5th December 1836 to Capt. Chalmers. The extract of this letter is given here. "I have every reason to believe that he is strongly attached to our Government; he is in short, in every point of view, a most unlikely person to enter upon an enterprise, such as he is accused of meditating.....and that the Dewan's name may have been made use of, with the view of facilitating the entertainment of Mysoreans, by lending them to suppose that the enterprise in any be really contemplated, would be certain of being supported by the Coorgs, and I think therefore, that immediate steps should be adopted for sifting the case to the very bottom."

These letters do favour the conclusion that the 'existence of a plot of a seditious nature, against the British Government has originated with the people of jungum caste and that the town of Mysore and not Coorg, has been the birth place of the whole transaction, as well as the centre, from which the whole of the agency, has emanated.'

MICROFILM HOLDINGS IN KARNATAKA STATE ARCHIVES

Smt. Anju D. Narendra
Singh.
Assistant Archivist.

In continuation of the list of holdings in micro-filming unit, already published in Patragara Vartha Vol. 1, No. 1 Page 6, an additional list is prepared for collections acquired and microfilmed up to the end of June 1983. The list, it is hoped, will serve as a sort of an index to our microfilm holdings. The description provided at the end of the list will be a sort of prelude to each collection, *signifying* their salient aspects.

HOLDINGS IN MICROFILM UNIT

Sl. No.	Roll No.	Title.	Year.	No. of Rolls.
1.	92	Kanada Vrutta. (Weekly from Kumta, Uttara Kannada)	1916 to 1956	12
2.	92	Sirsi-Siddapura Satyagraha (Pamphlets)	1930 to 31	1
	92	No-Tax campaign pamphlets.	1925 to 1938	
	92	No-Tax campaign Report	1932	
3.	93 to 99(a)	Panchacharya Prabha (Weekly Mysore)	1927 to 1957	8
4.	99(a)	Private collections of Sri. T. B. Keshaw Rao, Bellary.		1
	99(a)	Karnataka Kesary-Weekly	1931 to 1932	
	99(a)	Congress Bulletin-Weekly	1938-45 1939	
	99(a)	Navabaratha-Weekly	1939 to 1954	
5.	100 to 123	Swadeshbimani- (Weekly, Mangalore)	1907 to 1950	24
6.	126 to 131	Records of the Dupleix period (French-language Relating to Hyderali and Tippusultan.)		6

1	2	2A	3	4
7.	132	Tekur Subramanyam collec- tion (Bellary.)	1931 to 1967	
8.	132	Few papers and bits of Havyakasubodhini (Kanna- da weekly Sri Mohan Hegde's collection.	1887	1
9.	132,133	Veerabhadrappe Shirur's collection		1
10.	134 to	156 Navayuga Kannada Weekly	1936 to 1972.23	
11.	156	Dayananda Karanth collec- tion two books (1)Malabar Aliyasanthana Law by P.R. Sundara Aiyar. B.A., B.L., 2) Aliyasanthana Law and Usage.		1
12.	156	Mysore Varadaraja Iyengar collection.		1
13.	156	Melkote Lakshmitatacharya's collection.		

1. KANADA VRUTTA: Started in the year 1916 by Sri.Krish-
narao, Keshava Shenoi was its founder editor. It is a
trilingual fortnightly in English, Marathi and Kannada
languages published from Kunta, Uttara Kannada district;
it contained articles on national awakening. It had
to suspend publication between 13.8.1919 and 4.10.1919.
For a second time, in the second half of 1930, the
journal was again suppressed during civil Disobedience
Movement. It resumed its publication from July 1934.
It contained, apart from editorial, articles like com-
mentaries, feature articles, local, district and overseas
news, etc., Elaborate and brief reports on national
politics and details of World War II were also
published regularly.

2. SATYAGRAHA BULLETIN:

Sri. Thimmappa Naik edited this cyclostyled paper
from Sirsi between 1930 and 1933. The Bulletin gives us
a detailed account of the No-Tax Campaign in Sirsi

Siddapura and Ankola and Civil disobedience movement in Karnataka.

3. PANCHACHARYA PHABHA: A weekly started in 1927 edited by Sri.Sirci Gurushantha Sastry, mainly to propagate Veerashaiva thought and Philosophy. Also contains information on Congress sessions, Gandhiji's activities and on Mysore politics of pre-independence days. It is also a notable source on social changes among the Lingayats.

4. KARNATAKA KESARI: Edited and published by Sri.Tekur Subramanyam from Bellary every week on Monday in 1930-31, it prominently features News related to freedom struggle and activities of the Provincial Congress Committee. The Journal was suppressed by the Government in 1932.

NAVABHARATHA AND CONGRESS BULLETIN: Congress Bulletin was its name, Started during 1936-37 as a weekly by T.B. Keshavarao from Bellary. It flashed elections news. The Journal was renamed Navabharatha from 18.2.39. It published national, provincial and district news on freedom movement. The journal waged battles through its writings on atrocities on farmers, labourers and depressed classes.

5. SWADESHABHIMANI: A Kannada Weekly published from Mangalore was founded by V.Srinivasa Kamath in 1907. It includes articles on political, social and economic aspects. Vijnanayuga and Jilla Samachara are notable columns. It published writings of literary value like poems, short stories and essays.

6. FRENCH DOCUMENTS RELATING TO HYDER ALI AND TIPU -

SULTAN: These are microfilms of Dupleix's correspondence, throwing light on the history of Mysore (Tipu and Haiders period) and also on Anglo-french rivalry in South India. Acquired from Dr. Hatakhar of Bombay who had copied them from France.

7. TEKUR SUBRAMANYAM COLLECTIONS: T. Subramanyam was a leading freedom fighter plunged into politics right from the days of starting his legal profession in Bellary. Between 1930 and 1945 he led the freedom struggle movement in Bellary district and strived for its organisation. He was imprisoned during salt satyagraha in the year 1932. He was elected to Lok-sabha thrice between 1952 and 1967. His Correspondences with C. Rajagopalachari, Gangadhar Rao Deshpande, K.R. Karanth, R.R. Diwakar, N.S. Hardikar, Lal Bhadar Sastry, K.D. Malaviya are important in themselves, for the students of modern history. The Collection also includes News paper cuttings, and photographs, which throwlights on his contemporary political activities. A few letters he received from Rajaji are published in this issue of the Bulletin.

8. MOHAN HEGADE'S COLLECTION: The collection includes a famous weekly Havyakasubhodha (in stray issues) published by Venkataromanasastry. This mainly aimed at attacking corrupt Government officials and it upheld the Nationalistic views.

D. SRI. SHIROOR VEERABHADRAPPA COLLECTION: Sri. S. Veerabhadrappa was a freedom fighter in Hyderabad-Karnataka area, Koppal and Yelburga were his centres of activity and he strived to implant nationalistic thoughts among the people of his region. Joined the National Congress in 1929, he established a library at his birth place. Adur in Yelburga taluk and started a School for the children of depressed classes near to Rajur. For having participated in salt sathyagraha and toddy trees' movement he was imprisoned in 1930. He became an M.L.A. after freedom and was an office bearer of the Loka Seva Sangha, a political party.

Introductory article on him, press cuttings on his activities, five manuscript books of the autobiography and his writings on freedom struggle in Koppal area have been microfilmed.

10. NAVAYUGA: Sri. A.B. Shetty who was MLA for some time edited and published Navayuga National Weekly from 1921 from Mangalore. He was for some time Minister for Health, Agriculture and Animal Husbandary in the Government of Madras. He was assisted by Sriyuths. K.K. Shetty, Kodamgondlu Shankara Bhatta and M.N. Kamath in bringing out Navayuga.

As Sri. A.B. Shetty entered politics as President, T.D.B., the editorship was assigned to assistant editor Sri. K.K. Shetty in 1932, who shifted publication to Udipi in 1936. The News paper owned its press in 1940. Sri. K. Honnaiah Shetty officiated as Managing

Editor of the paper from 1939 as K.K.Shetty was imprisoned for partaking in freedom movement. The department has the issues of this News paper in microfilms from 1936 to 1972. They give information about the freedom movement and activities of Congress leaders and the Justice party.

11. DAYANANDA KARANTH COLLECTION (TWO BOOKS) "A.Treatise on Malabar" by K.R.Karant and "Aliyasanthana" law by P.R.Sundara Aiyar B.A.,B.L., Late judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Madras revised and brought upto date by Sitarama Rao B.A., B.L.,Vakil High Court,published by the Madras law Journal Office, Mylapore, Madras.

12. SRI VARADARAJA IYENGAR COLLECTION: Collection relates to Kalale temple from Sri.Varadaraja Iyengar of Kalale, Editor of Sanskrit daily Sudharana. There are Nirupas, between the period 1688-1844 issued by Nava-sinharaja Odeyar & Krishnaraja Odeyar, the rulers of Mysore. They are in old Kannada.

13. SRI.M.V.LAKSHMI TATACHARYA COLLECTION: About 117 historical documents have been acquired from Registrar of Melkote Sanskrit Academy. Some records are of Sri. Krishnaraja Odeyars III's period. These are revenue records and miscellaneous correspondence of the early 20th century also.

A Note on Temple Administration in Princely State of
Mysore (From 1890-1901)

P.Chandrappa,
Asst. Archivist.

While examining the historical records in the Karnataka State Archives, I found that a systematic and regular Archaeological survey and research had been undertaken in the Princely State of Mysore after the Rendition. The Survey reports throw much light on the history of temples in Mysore State. That a high state of general culture prevailed hundreds of years ago, especially in this part of Karnataka coupled with literary development and the growth of religious institutions which played a notable role in such activities, is evident in the records relating to Archaeological survey in the State. For the first time in the State, in 1892, when Sir, K. Sheshadri Iyer was the Dewan of Mysore, rare Sanskrit manuscripts were collected. They included copies of Bhatta Bhaskara's Commentary on the Yajurveda, the oldest commentary on the Veda to which Sayana was indebted in his own work of Vedic commentary, which formed a supplement to the Madhava's Dhatu Vritti.

The Kannada collections comprised some of the old Jain works of historical and literary value. Vikramarjunavijaya of Pampa, a work of the 10th century, never before published, and an edition of Ramachandra Charita Purana of Abhinava Pampa, a work of 12th century were among the notable.

Various reforms were consciously introduced to prevent abuses and to ensure the proper application of the allowances granted to Temples and charitable institutions maintained by the State. To achieve further improvement in temple management, local committees were constituted in the large centres. Cash payments were made annually by Government to temples, choultries and mathas besides the existing land endowments.

In 1893, the Princely State of Mysore gathered very rare manuscripts such as Satapatha Brahmana of the White Yajus in the Kanva Sakha and the philosophical treatises on the three religious orders of the South India, the Advaita and Visishtadvaita works being represented by eminent writers like Appayya Dikshit and Vedanta Deshika. The Kannada collection contained Udbhata Kavya, which was for the first time brought to the notice of the literary circles.

In 1894, in order to secure economical management of the temples and the purity of the service therein the active co-operation of local piety and intelligence has been secured by the appointment of Dharmadarshis for the more important institutions in the province. Some of the mathas, chiefly owing to the worldliness and rapacity of the agents and servants, were ceasing to be centres of learning and their endowments, intended to place the spiritual guides of the community above want and in a position to surround themselves with men of learning and sanctity, had been grossly mismanaged and misapplied and in several cases alienated to unworthy

favorites. There were cases of mathas whose affairs had been so helplessly mismanaged ~~as to call for the~~ temporary assumption of their management by the Government. The Shivaranga, Hariharpur, and the Vyasaraya-swamy Mathas thus came under Government management and steps were taken to prevent recurrence in them, after their restoration, of the abuses which had prevailed in the past. This kind of policy was prevailing to restore the mathas to at least a portion of their ancient usefulness to the community. As such in 1896, about the 59 charitable and religious mathas were restored and the registers of Ready Money Inams were all revised and reprinted. The more important work was done in the temples and choultries in the Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur and Mysore districts. They were improved and placed on sound footing.

The effect of Plague in 1897 made drastic impact on the States economic administration. The Government pruned the budget allotment and the temples had to look for more finance from the Government to meet their requirements. The institutions were sanctioned grant-in-aid. Twelve local committees were appointed in the subsequent years for the supervision of the Muzrai institutions. Revised tasdik pattis were issued to all the principal institutions in the large temples at Chamarajanagar and Mysore City.

Thus in 1899, the revision of the scale of establishment was made. This came to be effected in the Muzrai institutions in the Mysore and Tumkur Districts, dur-

ing the days of officiating Dewan T.R.A.Thumboo-
chetty.

This kind of change owing to plague in the State facilitated to appoint special officers to look after the temple administration and introduced major reforms in the management of the religious and charitable institutions. Further, in 1901 the Deputy Commissioners of the districts were given wider control over these institutions in the districts as before. The system remains the same, under the effective control and guidance of Government the separate Department established for incharge of all muzrai institutions.

ದಾಖಲೆಗಳನ್ನು 'ಎಕೆ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಿಸ ಬೇಕು? (ಶ್ರೀ.ಕಂಚಿವರದಯ್ಯ, ಸಹಾಯಕ ಪತ್ರಪಾಲಕ)

ಕಡತಗಳು (ಫಾಯಿಲ್) ವ್ಯವಹಾರದ ಒಂದು ಭಾಗ. ವ್ಯವಹಾರವು ಮುಂದುವರೆಯುತ್ತಲೂ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳು ಸಂಗ್ರಹವಾಗುತ್ತವೆ. ಕಡತಗಳು ಅಥವಾ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳು ಸಂದರ್ಭಾನುಸಾರವಾಗಿ ವ್ಯವಹಾರ ಬೆಳೆದಂತೆಲ್ಲ ಸಂಗ್ರಹವಾಗುತ್ತವೆ. ಹೊರಾಂಗದ ಪೂರ್ವಾಯೋಜನೆಯಿಂದಲೂ, ವ್ಯವಹಾರವು ಕಾರ್ಯಗತವಾದ ಮೇಲೆ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟಂತೆ ಇಡೀ ವ್ಯವಹಾರವನ್ನು ಆಯಾ ಕಡತವು ಪ್ರತಿಬಿಂಬಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಅಥವಾ ಸರ್ಕಾರೀತರ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸಿದ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಮಹತ್ವವಿದೆ. ಭವಿಷ್ಯ ಕಾಲವೇ ಆ ಕಡತಗಳ ಮತ್ತೂ ಅವುಗಳ ಮಹತ್ವವನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಕಡತಗಳ ಅಭ್ಯಯನದಿಂದ ಒಬ್ಬರ ಜೀವನ, ಆಸ್ತಿ, 'ಎಳಿಗೆ, ಯೋಜನೆಗಳು ಕಾರ್ಯಗತವಾದ ಮಟ್ಟ, ಅದರ ಬಗೆಗಿನ ಸಂತೋಷ, ಕಾರ್ಯನೀತಿ, ಕಾರ್ಯ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆ, ಇತ್ಯಾದಿಗಳ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಬಹುದು. ಭವಿಷ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳಿಂದ ಆಗುವ ಉಪಯೋಗದ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂರಕ್ಷಿಸಲು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಗಮನ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇವೆ.

ಆಡಳಿತ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಡತಗಳು ಆಗಾಗ್ಗೆ ಬೇಕಾಗುವುದರಿಂದ ಅವುಗಳ ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟೀಕರಣ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಗೆಗೆ ಕಾಳಜಿ ಹೊಂದಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಎಲ್ಲ ದೇಶ ಮತ್ತು ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲೂ ಈ ಸಂಗತಿಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾದ ಅಥವಾ ಸಮಾನವಾದ ಕಲ್ಪನೆಗಳು ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ಇರಬಹುದು. ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅಥವಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳು ವಿಶಾಲವಾದಂತೆ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಣೆ ಬೆಳೆಯುತ್ತದೆ. ಕಾರ್ಯಾಭಾರಗಳ ವಿಧಾನಗಳ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗುತ್ತವೆ.

ಹಿಂದಿನ ರಾಜರುಗಳು ನಮ್ಮ ಇತಿಹಾಸದಲ್ಲಿ ತೋರುವಂತೆ ಶಾಸನಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ತಮ್ಮ ಅಧಿಕಾರಗಳು, ಆಡಳಿತದ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆ, ಯುದ್ಧಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಧಿಸಿದ ಜಯ, ಪರಾಕ್ರಮ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿಗಳನ್ನು ಬರೆಸುವ ಪ್ರತೀತಿ ಇದ್ದಿತು. ಇದಾದ ಮೇಲೆ, ಶಾಸನದ (ರಾಜಾಜ್ಞೆಯ) ಉದ್ದೇಶದ ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನು ಬರೆಯಲಾಗುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಶಿರ, ತಾಮ್ರಪಟ, 'ಒಲೆ ಗರಿ, ಬಟ್ಟೆ ಮುಂತಾದವುಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಇಂಥ ಬರಹಗಳನ್ನು ನಾವು ಕಾಣಬಹುದು. 15ನೇ ಶತಮಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಗದದ ಬಳಕೆಗೆ ಬಂದ ಮೇಲೆ ಕಾಗದದ ಮೇಲೆ ಬರವಣಿಗೆಗಳು ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾದವು.

ಅನೇಕ ವಿಭಾಗಗಳಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿದ ಒಂದು ನಿಯೋಗ ಅಥವಾ ಕಾರ್ಯ ಭಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ವಹಿಸಿರುವ ಕೆಲಸಗಳನ್ನು ನೆನಪಿನಲ್ಲಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಬಹಳ ಕಷ್ಟ. ಕೆಲಸ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳು ಮುಂದುವರಿದಂತೆಲ್ಲ ಒಂದು ಯೋಜನೆಯ ವಿವಿಧಾಂಗಗಳ ವಿವರ ನೆನಪಿಡುವುದು ಕಷ್ಟ. ಕಡತಗಳ ಮುಖಾಂತರ ಯಾವುದೇ ಯೋಜನೆ ಅಥವಾ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಕ್ಕೆ ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟ ಆಕಾರವನ್ನು ನೀಡದಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಆ ಸಂಬಂಧ ವಿವರಗಳು ಕ್ರಮೇಣ ಮನುಷ್ಯ ಗ್ರಹಣ ಶಕ್ತಿಗೆ ನಿಲುಕುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಸಂಘ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಕಾರ್ಯ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತೂ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸ್ವರೂಪವನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಕಡತಗಳ ಅಥವಾ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳ ಸಹಾಯ ಅತ್ಯಗತ್ಯ.

ಯೋಜಿತ ಮಾರ್ಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಕಿ ಕೊಂಡಿರುವ ನೀತಿ, ನಿಯಮ, ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳು ಕಾರ್ಯಗತವಾಗುತ್ತಿವೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸುವುದು ಅಥವಾ ತೀರ್ಮಾನಿಸುವುದು ಕಡತಗಳಿಂದಲೇ ಸಾಧ್ಯ. ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯುತವಾದ ಕಾರ್ಯಭಾರದ ಹಿಂದೆ ನಡೆದು ಹೋದ ಸಂಗತಿಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಗಮನ ಹರಿಸುವುದು ಅಗತ್ಯ. ಕಾರ್ಯ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆಯ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಮೇಲಿನ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರ ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗಿರುವ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿ ಗೊತ್ತುಪಡಿಸುವ ಅಗತ್ಯ, ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಮಾಡುವ ಕೆಲಸ ಯಾರೊಬ್ಬರ ಕೆಲಸವಲ್ಲ ಎನ್ನುವ ನುಡಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಷೇಡ್‌ಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಅನ್ವಯಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಹಿಂದಿನ ಜರ್ಜಿ ತೀರ್ಮಾನಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ದಾಖಲೆಗಳ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಿ ಖಚಿತವಾಗಿ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯನ್ನೂ ಗೊತ್ತು ಪಡಿಸಬಹುದು. ದಾಖಲೆಗಳಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಕೇವಲ ಜ್ಞಾಪಕ ಶಕ್ತಿಯಿಂದ ನಿರ್ಧಾರ ಮಾಡಲು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸಿದರೆ ವಿವಿಧ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳಿಂದ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸಿದ ವಿಷಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಪರಾಸಗಳು ಉಂಟಾಗಿ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ವಿರೂಪಗೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದು. ಕಡತಗಳ ಸಹಾಯವಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಯಾವುದೇ ವ್ಯವಹಾರವನ್ನು ಪುನರ್ರಚಿಸುವುದು ಕಷ್ಟ.

ಪ್ರಿಡ್ಜ್ ಮಾರ್ನಿಂಗ್‌ನ ಮಾರ್ಕ್ಸ್‌ನ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯದಂತೆ : " ಪೂರ್ಣ ಕಡತವು ವರದಿಗಾರನಿಂದಂತೆ "

ಅದರಿಂದ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯನ್ನು ಗೊತ್ತುಪಡಿಸುವ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಮೂಲ ಆಧಾರ ಕಡತ ಹಿಂದೆ ನಡೆದ ಅಥವಾ ಕಲೆಗ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವ ಆಡಳಿತದ ಕೆಲಸ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳ ವಿವರಗಳು ಪಾರದರ್ಶಕವಾಗಿರ ಬೇಕಾಗುವುದು ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯುತವಾದ ಆಡಳಿತದ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಲಕ್ಷಣಗಳು. ಅಮೆರಿಕಾದ ಫೆಡೆರಲ್ ಸರ್ಕಾರ 1912 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿದ ನಿವೇದನೆ ಯಲ್ಲಿ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಇರಬೇಕಾದ ಮೂರು ಮುಖ್ಯ ಅವಶ್ಯಕ ಸಂಗತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಎತ್ತಿ ಹೇಳಿದೆ.

- 1) ವಿಷಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಎಲ್ಲ ಕಾಗದ ಪತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯುವುದು.
- 2) ದಾಖಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ಅದ್ಭುತ ಬೇಗ ಅಭ್ಯಾಸ ಮಾಡುವುದು.
- 3) ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಕಾಗದ ಪತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ತುಲನಾತ್ಮಕ ವಿಮರ್ಶೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು.

ಆಡಳಿತಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸಲು ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ವಿಷಯದ ವೈಜ್ಞಾನಿಕ ತಿಳುವಳಿಕೆ ಅಗತ್ಯ. ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಅಥವಾ ಆಡಳಿತಜ್ಞರು ಆಡಳಿತ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಬಗೆ ಹರಿಸುವ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಷಯದ ತೀರ್ಮಾನದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ದೃಢತೆ, ಶೀಘ್ರಗತಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಸ್ವಂತ ಅನ್ವೇಷಣೆ ಶಕ್ತಿ ಅಗತ್ಯ. ಕಡತಗಳಲ್ಲಿನ ವಿವರಗಳು ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ನೆರವಾಗುತ್ತವೆ.

ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ನೌಕರನಿಗೆ ಅನಗತ್ಯವಾದ ಟೀಕೆಗಳು ಬಂದಾಗ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳು ಅವನನ್ನು ರಕ್ಷಿಸುತ್ತವೆ. ವ್ಯವಹಾರ ನಡೆಸುವಾಗ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳು ಉದ್ದೇಶಗಳನ್ನು ಜ್ಞಾಪಕಕ್ಕೆ ತರುತ್ತವೆ. ಉದ್ದೇಶ ಸಾಧನೆಯಾದ ಮೇಲೆ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ಅವುಗಳ ಮಹತ್ವಕ್ಕನುಗುಣವಾಗಿ ರಕ್ಷಿಸುವುದು ಅಥವಾ ನಾಶಪಡಿಸುವುದು ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸ ಬೇಕು. ಕೆಲವು ದಾಖಲೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಆಡಳಿತದ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಇರಬೇಕಾದ ಬೆಲೆಗಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಬೆಲೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುತ್ತವೆ. ಮುಂದೆ ಅವುಗಳಿಗೆ ಬೇರೆ ರೀತಿಯ ಮಹತ್ವವು ಬರುತ್ತದೆ; ಸಂಶೋಧಕರ ಆಕರಗಳಾಗಿ ಪರಿಣಮಿಸುತ್ತವೆ.

ಇದರ ಮೊಟ್ಟ ಮೊದಲನೆಯ ಮೂಲ್ಯ (ಉಪಯೋಗ) ಅಡಳಿತಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟದ್ದು. ಆದರೆ ಇದು ದಾಖಲೆ ಪತ್ರಗಳು ಯಾವ ಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟಿರುತ್ತವೆಯೋ ಆ ಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿದ್ದು ಅನಂತರದ ದಿನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ರಮೇಣ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಯಾವ ಕಾರ್ಯ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆಗಾಗಿ ಕಾಗದ ಪತ್ರಗಳು ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಯಾಗಿವೆಯೋ ಆ ಕಾರ್ಯ ಮುಗಿದ ಮೇಲೆ ಆ ದಾಖಲೆ ಪತ್ರಗಳು ಅನುಪಯುಕ್ತವಾದಾಗ ಇನ್ನೊಬ್ಬರಿಗೆ ಇವು ಬೇಕಾದೀತು. ಎಂದು ಯೋಚಿಸುವ ಸಂದರ್ಭ ಒದಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಮೊದಲನೆಯದಾಗಿ ಈ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಸಿದವರ ಹೊರತು ಉಳಿದವರಿಗೂ ಇವು ಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತವೆ. ಅನೇಕ ದಾಖಲೆ ಪತ್ರಗಳು, ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಮುನಿಸಿಪಾಲಿಟಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಕಾಗದ ಪತ್ರಗಳು ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳ ಹಕ್ಕು, ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ರಕ್ಷಣೆಗಾಗಿ ಅವಶ್ಯವಾಗಿರುತ್ತವೆ. ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ, ಜನನ, ಮರಣದ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಗಮನಿಸಬಹುದು. ಇದೇ ರೀತಿ ವಿವಾಹ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳು; ಇವು ಒಬ್ಬ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯು 'ದೇಶದ ಪ್ರಜೆ ಹೌದೋ ಅಲ್ಲವೋ,' ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳ ಹಕ್ಕು ಆತನಿಗೆ ಇದೆಯೇ ಅಲ್ಲವೋ, ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸಲು ನೆರವಾಗುವುದು. ಅಸ್ತಿ ವರ್ಗಾವಣೆಯ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳು ವಂಶಪಾರಂಪರವಾದ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ ಯನ್ನು ಬಗೆ ಹರಿಸುತ್ತವೆ. ತೆರಿಗೆ ಪಾವತಿಯ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳು, ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯು ನ್ಯಾಯಬದ್ಧ ನಡವಳಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸುತ್ತವೆ. ಇದೇ ರೀತಿ ಇತರ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳು ಕೆಲವು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳ ಕೆಲವು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಅನುಸರಿಸಲು ಅವರಿಗಿರುವ ಹಕ್ಕನ್ನು ಸಾಧಿಸುತ್ತವೆ.

ದಾಖಲೆಗಳ ಎರಡನೆಯ ಹಾಗೂ ಗಣ್ಯ ಮಹತ್ವವೆಂದರೆ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ್ದು. ಈ ಅಂಶಕ್ಕೆ ನೂರಾರು ಮುಖಗಳಿರಬಹುದು; ಅವೆಲ್ಲವನ್ನು ಕ್ರೋಢೀಕರಿಸಿ ಪಟ್ಟಿ ಮಾಡುವವನೇ ಧೀರ. ಸಂಶೋಧನೆಗೆ ಇಷ್ಟವಾಗುವ ವಿಷಯಗಳು ಕಾಲ ಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ಬದಲಾಗುತ್ತವೆ, ಮತ್ತು ಹೆಚ್ಚುತ್ತವೆ. ಸುಮಾರು 50 ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಹಿಂದೆ ದಾಖಲೆ ಪತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಕೇವಲ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಚರಿತ್ರೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅನುವಂಶೀಯತೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆಗಳಿಗೋಸ್ಕರ ಬಳಸಲಾಗುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಆದರೆ ಇಂದು ದಾಖಲೆ ಪತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಅನೇಕ ವಿಷಯಗಳ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಗಳನ್ನು ಅಭ್ಯಸಿಸಲು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಯಾವುದೆಂದರೆ:— (1) ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸ್ಥಿತಿ. (2) ರಾಜಕೀಯ ದೃಷ್ಟಿ ಕೋನದ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅದರ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನ. (3) ಕೈಗಾರಿಕಾ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆ. (4) ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯ ವಿಕಾಸಗಳು. (5) ವೈಜ್ಞಾನಿಕ ಮುನ್ನಡೆ. (6) ಒಂದು ಷೇರ್ ಅಥವಾ ಒಂದು ಜನಾಂಗದ ಪ್ರಗತಿ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ, ಒಂದು ದಾಖಲೆ ಅಥವಾ ಕಡತ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗೆ ಉಪಯುಕ್ತ ಅನುವುದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಭವಿಷ್ಯತೆ ಕಾಲದ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆಗೆ ಉಪಯೋಗವಾಗುವ ಅಂಶ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದದ್ದು. ಇದು ಸಮಷ್ಟಿಯ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯದು. ಹೀಗಾಗಿ ದಾಖಲೆ ಪತ್ರಗಳ ಮೂಲ್ಯಮಾಪನ ಮಾಡುವವರಿಗೆ ಭವಿಷ್ಯಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯ ಕಲ್ಪನೆ ಮನಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿರಬೇಕು.

ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ-ತಮ್ಮ ಸ್ವಂತ ಅಡಳಿತ ಸಂಬಂಧಿತ ಉದ್ದೇಶಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರಗಳು, ಹಾಗೂ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ತಮ್ಮ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ರಕ್ಷಿಸುತ್ತವೆ ಎಂದು ಎಗರಿಸಿ ತಿಳಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆಯ ಎಕ ಮಾತ್ರ ಉದ್ದೇಶಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಪತ್ರಾಗಾರಗಳಿವೆಯೆಂದು ಪ್ರತೀತಿ ಇದೆ. ಕೆಲವು ಮಂದಿ ತಿಳುವಳಿಕೆಸ್ಥರೂ ಸಹ

ಭಾರತದ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಪತ್ರಾಗಾರದ ನಿಜವಾದ ಹೆಸರು ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ದಾಖಲೆಯ ಕಛೇರಿ ಎಂದು ನಂಬಿರುತ್ತಾ
ಈ ರೀತಿ ವಿಳಾಸ ಬರೆದು ಪತ್ರಗಳು ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಬರುತ್ತಲೇ ಇರುತ್ತವೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ದಾಖಲೆ ಪತ್ರಗಳ ಕಛೇರಿಯ
ಕರ್ತವ್ಯ ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆಗೆ ನೆರವಾಗುವುದು ಎಂದೇ ಅನೇಕರು ತಿಳಿದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇತರರು, ಅದರಲ್ಲಿಯೂ
ದೀರ್ಘಕಾಲದಿಂದ ಆಡಳಿತಗಾರರಾಗಿ ಇರುವವರು ಆಡಳಿತದ ದಾಖಲೆ ಮತ್ತು ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳಿಗೆ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸ
ತಿಳಿಯಲು ಯತ್ನಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇವುಗಳಿಗಿರುವ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಕೃತಕವಾದುದೆಂದು ತಿಳಿದು ಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು
ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದು. ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥಿತ ಆಡಳಿತದ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭ ಕಾಲದಿಂದಲೂ ದಾಖಲೆ ಕಛೇರಿಗಳು ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿವೆ, ಅದರ
ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆಯು ಉದ್ದೇಶಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳ ಕ್ರಮಬದ್ಧ ಬಳಕೆ ಕೇವಲ ಒಂದೆರಡು ಶತಮಾನದಷ್ಟು
ಹಿಂದಿನದು.

ದಾಖಲೆಗಳು ಇತಿಹಾಸದ ಮೂಲ ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿಗಳೆಂಬುದು ನಿಜ. ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳು ಇತರ ದಾಖಲೆ
ಗಳಂತೆ ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿಗಳೇ. ಅದರ ಅಪೊಂದೇ ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿಗಳಲ್ಲ, ಅಥವಾ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದ ಇತಿಹಾಸದ ಸಂಗತಿಗಳ
ಪೂರ್ಣ ವರದಿ ಹೊಂದಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳು ಒಟ್ಟು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳ ಒಂದು
ಭಾಗವಾಗುವಷ್ಟು ಮಾತ್ರ ಇವು ಮಿತಿಗೊಳಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿವೆ. ಯಾರಿಗಾದರೂ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ, ಅರೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ
ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ, ಖಾಸಗಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ ಮತ್ತು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳ, ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ಅವಧಿಗೆ ದೇಶದ ಎಲ್ಲ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳೂ ಒಟ್ಟು
ದೊರಕಿದರೆ, ಆ ಅವಧಿಗೆ ಆ ದೇಶದ ಇತಿಹಾಸದ ಪೂರ್ಣ ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಅತನು ಪಡೆದಂತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಬಿ.ಬಿ.ಆರ್.



UNIVERSITY OF MYSORE

Department of Post-Graduate Studies and Research in
Ancient History and Archaeology

Dr. A.V.NARASIMHA MURTHY, M.A., Ph.D. MANASA GANGOTHRI
Professor and Head of the Department. MYSORE-570006

No.MG/AHA/ 83-84.

Dated 11-4-1983.

Dear Dr. Kamath,

I was simply delighted to receive a copy of the Patragara Vartha, Vol.I, No.1. I must congratulate you on this great step which brings to the door of the people what is happening at the Archives. It is indeed laudable. The Government of Karnataka deserve all praise for this venture and I hope you and your colleagues will be able to make this bulletin useful and meaningful. I look forward to the pleasure of seeing the next number of the bulletin.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,
Sd/-

Dr.S.U.Kamath,
Director,
Karnataka Historical Archives,
BANGALORE-1. *****

Bombay,
27.4. 1983.

Extract of the letter dated 27.4.83
addressed to Dr. Kamat by Smt.Leela
Librarian, S.I.A.College, Bombay.

From

Smt. Leela,
Librarian,
S.I.A.College,
Bombay.

Dear Dr. Kamat,

Dr.Havnur brought to my notice the 1st volume of "Patragara Varta"(quarterly Bulletin of the Karnataka Archives) and I was happy to go through the issue and find it very useful. Please accept my congratulations on your laudable venture.....

ಭಾರತದ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಪತ್ರಾಗಾರದ ನಿಜವಾದ ಹೆಸರು ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ದಾಖಲೆಯ ಕಛೇರಿ ಎಂದು ಸಂಜ್ಞಿಸಲ್ಪಡುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ರೀತಿ ವಿಳಾಸ ಬರೆದು ಪತ್ರಗಳು ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಬರುತ್ತಲೇ ಇರುತ್ತವೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ದಾಖಲೆ ಪತ್ರಗಳ ಕಛೇರಿಯ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯ ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆಗೆ ನೆರವಾಗುವುದು ಎಂದೇ ಅನೇಕರು ತಿಳಿದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇತರರು, ಅದರಲ್ಲಿಂದ ದೀರ್ಘಕಾಲದಿಂದ ಆಡಳಿತಗಾರರಾಗಿ ಇರುವವರು ಆಡಳಿತದ ದಾಖಲೆ ಮತ್ತು ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳಿಗೆ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸ ತಿಳಿಯಲು ಯತ್ನಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇವುಗಳಿಗಿರುವ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಕೃತಕವಾದುದೆಂದು ತಿಳಿದು ಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದು. ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥಿತ ಆಡಳಿತದ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭ ಕಾಲದಿಂದಲೂ ದಾಖಲೆ ಕಛೇರಿಗಳು ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿವೆ, ಆದರೆ ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆಯ ಉದ್ದೇಶಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳ ಕ್ರಮಬದ್ಧ ಬಳಕೆ ಕೇವಲ ಒಂದೆರಡು ಶತಮಾನದಷ್ಟು ಹಿಂದಿನದು.

ದಾಖಲೆಗಳು ಇತಿಹಾಸದ ಮೂಲ ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿಗಳೆಂಬುದು ನಿಜ. ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳು ಇತರ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳಂತೆ ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿಗಳೇ. ಆದರೆ ಅವುಂದೇ ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿಗಳಲ್ಲ, ಅಥವಾ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದ ಇತಿಹಾಸದ ಸಂಗತಿಗಳ ಪೂರ್ಣ ವರದಿ ಹೊಂದಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳು ಒಟ್ಟು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳ ಒಂದು ಭಾಗವಾಗುವಷ್ಟು ಮಾತ್ರ ಇವು ಮಿತಿಗೊಳಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿವೆ. ಯಾರಿಗಾದರೂ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ, ಅರೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ, ಖಾಸಗಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ ಮತ್ತು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳ, ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ಅವಧಿಗೆ ದೇಶದ ಎಲ್ಲ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳೂ ಒಟ್ಟು ದೊರಕಿದರೆ, ಆ ಅವಧಿಗೆ ಆ ದೇಶದ ಇತಿಹಾಸದ ಪೂರ್ಣ ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಅತನು ಪಡೆದಂತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಬಿ.ಬಿ.ಆರ್.



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 Department of Post-Graduate Studies and Research in
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X

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Date: 28-6-1983.

To

The Director,
Karnataka State Archives,
BANGALORE.

Sir,

Though it was since, two months that I wanted to write a few lines to you as the "Palace Records" acquired by the Archives under your stewardship, in view of the conflicting reports I had heard about the same, I wanted to first get myself convinced of the usefulness of the new acquisition and now as have looked into them closely, I feel emboldened to write to you.

Any source material that is not accessible, when made accessible, definitely is welcome. But I cannot simply satisfy myself by adducing this to what the Archives has acquired now. I must say that the records are the prized possession to any institution. To put it plainly they are simply great and please accept my heartfelt thanks and also congratulations for achieving this feat. I call it a feat because scholars who worked and are working on History of Modern Mysore had heard of these records. There was talk if my memory does not fail me, since 1973-74, that all the vital records are locked up in the Mysore Palace. Many scholars, including me had to wait and wait, as there was a rumour that the Archives was trying to purchase them, to consult them to write their Ph.D-thesis.

To that extent, one must agree that all had to complete their dissertations without looking into these 'elusive' records. One had to refer whenever there was a reference, to these records as 'legendary'. But now they are no more legendary and in the least mythical, because they are now a part of the Archives.

As a scholar, who can claim to have done some humble work as History of Modern Mysore, and after perusing the now available records in Archives I can confidently say that the records are a treasure of not just valuable but very precious information. I am sure it helps to solve many mysteries and connect the missing and vital links. The most gratifying factor is that most of them are manuscripts in a very good condition. Why I am emphasising as the manuscripts is because they are the original source to understand and reconstruct history with better insights.

Which sensible, not only a scholar but even a layman will not jump at the hundred of the letters written by statesmen like H. Visweswaraya, Mirza Ismail and Maharaja Krishnaraja Wodeyar in their own hands ?

Thanking you and the Archives again.

Yours Sincerely,

Sd/-

(DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR)

Dept. of History,

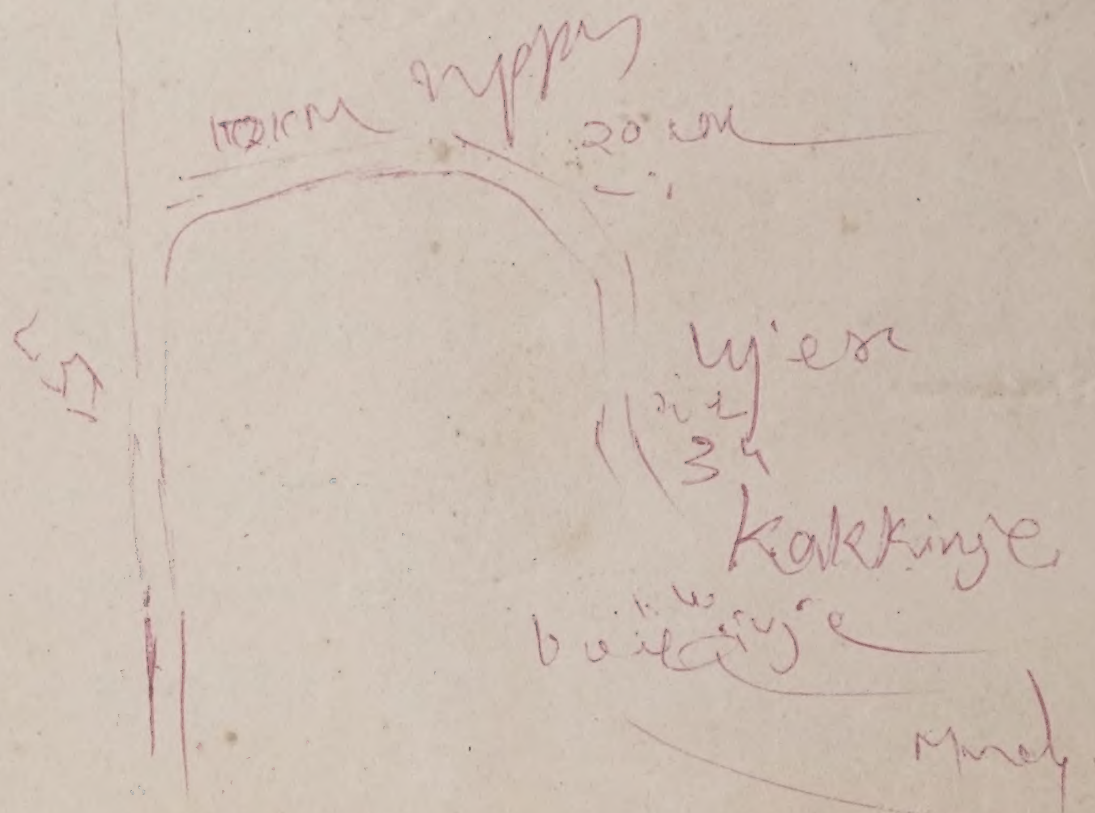
Bangalore University.

KARNATAKA STATE ARCHIVES

Publications available for sale

1. Documents on the Mysore Representative Assembly, Part I Rs.19=00
2. Documents on No-Tax Campaign in Uttara Kannada 1930-34, Rs.6=00
3. Patragara Varta: Quarterly Bulletin of the Karnataka State Archives, Vol.I, No.1 (1982) Rs.7=00

N.B. All publications can be had from the Directorate either in person or by sending M.O. to the Director, Karnataka State Archives, Room No.11, Vidhana Soudha, Bangalore-560001.



Handwritten calculations:

$$\begin{array}{r}
 270 \\
 \times 3 \\
 \hline
 810
 \end{array}$$

96 (1000) / 4500